FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1833. [NO. 825.

D PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
ward J. Hale,
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the year of subscription; or
end of the year.

NTS inserted for sixty cents per
& thirty cents for each succeed-
dvertisers are requested to state
tions desired, or they will be con-
and charged accordingly.
ditor must be post paid.

r Ague and Fever.

DIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
dy for Ague and Fever, and all
tomach, arising from bile. Ex-
and most convincing teacher, has
roved the efficacy of this medi-
or the above named diseases.
been tried, in long standing cases
, and has been attended with suc-
o on the first attack of the Ague,
nt.
this medicine, will not find them-
t, under the necessity of chang-
et, or suspending their attention
is surcharged with bile, one
ICAMENTUM gives re-
e stomach of all morbid humours
disposition to head-ache, indi-
t will be found to be one of the
venient Spring and Fall purga-
orted to.

THOMAS COCHRAN,
rth East corner of Market Square.

the Public.

s do most cheerfully recommend
INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
rs, having suffered much from
plaint and found no permanent
e use of that Medicine. It is
ves immediate relief when taken
ns.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S. BRAY.
88-tf.

W GOODS.

has just received his **FALL**
R GOODS, consisting in
Cloths, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
s and Shirtings,
5 to 10,
ick,
ams,
riety of patterns,
e and Cantoon Cords,
coes and Prints,
d cotton Hdkffs.
and gauze do.
ment of Drillings,
fancy Merseilles,
mbazets,
d quality Binding,
ding Hoes,
ylor's Axes,
es—Trace Chains,
ent of stock, plate and knob Locks
s,
cupboard and pad Locks,
ks, and pocket Knives,
ment of Carpenter's Tools,
lla Cordage,
Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
nd Valises,
Powders,
and Putty,
maple Soap,
on Salts and Rose,
es, and Cinnamon,
Ginger,
e,
Raisins,
10 and 10x12,
Lead and Shot,
n Teas,
ugar,
Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
7tf.

ar, Teas, Wines, Liquors, &c. &c.

is now receiving and offers for
ring articles, viz:
COFFEE,
P. R. and N. O. Sugar,
powder, Souchong, and Young
half and quarter chests and
ble for families,
herry, Teneriffe, L. P. and S.
t and Malaga Wines,
mpaigne and Claret,
Seignette Brand) in pipes and
warranted pure as imported.
Brand) old Jamaica Rum and
Whiskey, of excellent flavour,
hell Almonds, Nutmegs, Sweet
Cayenne Pepper, Race Ginger,
nto, and London Mustard, fresh,
t Porter in pint & quart bottles.
do and Ale in do,
fresh Lime Juice and Lemon Si-
Chocolate and fine Table Salt in
sizes, Wine and Porter Bottles,
efined Loaf Sugar,
nd Lump do,
and Brads assorted,
d American Wrought Nails assort-
ar Lead, and Shot,
er, small sides weighing from 9
e Lead, Paints, Window Glass,
Saunders' *best* Chewing To-
Snuff, Indigo, Chalk, Copperas,
e, Saltpetre, Alum, Spirits of
nd Lamp Black, &c. &c. &c.
ARCH. CAMPBELL.
28, 1832. §94-tf.§

OES, &c.

anding, consisting of a general as-
esh from the manufactories, suita-
y trade.
—ALSO—
ms Wrapping Paper.
A. KIMBALL.
§6-tf.§

BLANKS

LE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

119 KEGS WHITE LEAD, warranted pure,
102 Gall. Lamp Oil,
2000 lbs. Glauber Salts, 900 lbs. Epsom,
200 lbs. Chloride Lime,
1 bale Hops,
1 carboy Aquafortis,
1 do Sulphuric Acid,
7 Hampers Black Bottles,
Linseed, Train and Sweet Oil,
Glass 8x10 and 10x12, Putty in bladders,
Ink Powder and Liquid Ink, Maynard & Noyes',
Red and coloured wafers,
Syrup Sassaparilla and Liverwort,
Swaim's Panacea, (genuine,)
Indelible Ink,
Maccasar and Bear's Oil, (genuine,)
Peppermint and Boneset Lozenges,
Chlorine Tooth-wash, a very superior article for cleansing the Teeth, (genuine,)
Osborne's Superior Water Colours, in Maple and Mahogony Boxes,
Superior Hair, Clothes, Hatter's, Paint and White-wash Brushes,
Surgeon and Dentist Instruments, superior quality,
Hull's, Eberlee's and common Trusses,
Shop Furniture, Crucibles, Retorts, and evaporating Dishes,
Patent Medicines, (a large assortment.)
ALSO,
Almonds, Raisins, Filberts & English Walnuts.
R. MAYNARD & CO.
October 2. 800-tf.

NOTICE.

MR. DANIEL SUTHERLAND, is constituted my Agent for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due to me, with instructions to proceed indiscriminately, by legal process, against all who fail to pay on first application.
WM L HAWLEY.

I OFFER for sale at my Store, three doors East of Market Square, Person-st., wholesale or retail,—
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Hog Skins,
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Cochineal, Blue and Black Coach Lining Skins,
Facing, Padding and Shoe Lining Skins,
Common and Coarse Shoes, by the Case or retail,
Fine and Wool Hats,
Shoe Thread, and Black Varnish,
Men's Shoe Lasts, assorted,
Together with a general assortment of Groceries.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons that are indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note or book account, are particularly requested to call and settle the same, as I am closing my business in Fayetteville. Longer indulgence cannot be given.
HENRY L. JONES.
December 18th, 1832. 11-tf

For Sale—*For Cash or Produce*,

6 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 Bags Coffee,
50 Kegs cut Nails, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
Castings, a handsome assortment,
Heavy Trace Chains, Axes, Shovels, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wagon boxes, Swedes and English Iron, Copperas, Saltpetre, Madder, Indigo, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
AN ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE
Dry Goods,
MEN'S CLOAKS.
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.
JOHN MUNN.
December 4, 1832. §9-tf.§

NOTICE.

JUST received, per Steam Boat Henrietta, the following Goods:
5 hhds prime Sugar,
8 bbls Tanners' Oil,
1 hhd best Winter Lamp Oil,
20 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
200 lbs Dry Do.
20 boxes 8x10 Window Glass,
2 tons Castings, assorted, some large Pots and Kettles, Wagon Boxes, &c.
1 Ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Ginger, Madder, Camphor, &c.
JONES FULLER.
Nov. 27, 1832. 8-tf

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, a Hound DOG called BULLET, marked as follows: black back, white feet, long tail tipped with white, half ring on his neck, yellow specks over his eyes, and a hole on the lower end of his right ear. The above reward will be given, with thanks for the Dog, or information that will lead to his recovery.
JNO. WADDILL, Jr.
February 26. 21tf.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 9th instant, a negro man who says his name is JIM, the property of Robert Huie, of Rowan County. He is about 35 years of age, six feet high, large prominent eyes, the first joint of the left fore finger is off, and has a scar on the right temple. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
FRED. MOORE, *Jailer.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

PROCLAMATION,
By the Governor of N. Carolina.

Whereas by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to establish *the Bank of North Carolina*," it is made the duty of the Governor, to issue his proclamation, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature, appointing five Commissioners at each of the places hereinafter named, to open books of subscription for stock in said Bank, amounting to the sum of one million of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each:—Now I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of North Carolina, in obedience to the said Act of Assembly, do hereby issue this my proclamation, appointing Edward B. Dudley, Thos. B. Wright, James F. McRee, Owen Holmes and Robert H. Cowan, Commissioners to open books of subscription for the purpose aforesaid at Wilmington. John W. Wright, John H. Hall, Duncan McRae, Edward L. Winslow and Daniel M'Dairmid, at Fayetteville. Thomas Marshall, David W. Borden, Otway Burns, Jeconias Pigott and Benjamin Leecraft, at Beaufort. R. D. Speight, Samuel Simpson, Wm Hollister, Wm. Gaston and John M. Roberts, at Newbern. Thos. H. Blount, Allen Grist, Abner P. Neal, James Ellison and Eli Hoyt, at Washington. Josiah Collins, Sen., Jos. B. Skinner, David W. Stone, Nathaniel Brewer, and Jonathan H. Haughton, at Edenton. Andrew Joiner, Mark H. Pettaway, Edmund B. Freeman, William B. Lockhart and Thomas Burgess, at Halifax. Horatio N. Williams, Benjamin Sutton, John C. McMorine, Miles White and Isaiah Fearing, at Elizabeth City. Joseph R. Lloyd, James W. Clarke, Peter Evans, Exum Lewis and Henry Austin, at Tarborough. Joseph Gales, William Boylan, James Grant, Alfred Jones and Charles L. Hinton, at Raleigh. James Webb, James S. Smith, William A. Graham, Frederick Nash and Alfred Moore, at Hillsborough. George Williamson, Stephen Dodson, Willie Jones, Samuel Watkins and Azariah Graves, at Milton. John M. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, Robert Maxwell and Jonathan Parker, at Greensborough. John Hill, Charles F. Bagge, Emanuel Shober, Thomas T. Armstrong and Matthew R. Moore, at Salem David F. Caldwell, Maxwell Chambers, Thomas L. Cowan, Michael Brown and Richard H. Alexander, at Salisbury. John Smith, Clement Marshall, Alexander Little, Adam Lockhart and William Dismukes, at Wadesborough. John Irwin, Eli Springs, William Davidson, William I. Alexander and Samuel McCombs, at Charlotte. Lawson Henderson, Vardry McBee, John Hoke, Daniel M. Forney and Bartlett Shipp, at Lincolnton. William P. Waugh, Edmund Jones, Walter Lenoir, Samuel F. Patterson and James Wellborn, at Wilkesborough. Thomas Walton, Isaac T Avery, Robert Pearson, William Dickson, and John W. Carson, at Morganton. James M Smith, Samuel Chunn, James W. Patton, Richard E. Fortune and Samuel W. Davidson, at Asheville. The books of subscription will be opened at the places aforesaid under the direction of the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, on Monday, the fourth day of February next, and continued open for the space of sixty days thereafter at the expiration of which time they will be returned to the Executive Department at Raleigh.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.

Done at Raleigh, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1833, and of American Independence, the fifty-seventh.
DAVID L. SWAIN.

By the Governor,
W. R. HILL, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 22, 1833.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in conformity to the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of the State of North Carolina, a Book of Subscription for Stock in the "*Bank of North Carolina*" was opened on Monday, the 4th instant, at the Bank of Cape Fear, in this town, and will at that place be continued open every day during Bank hours, for the space of sixty days from that time, for the purpose aforesaid.
JOHN W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
EDWARD L. WINSLOW,
DAN'L McDIARMID,
Commr's.
Fayettevill, 5th Feb. 1833. 18-3dA.

FOR SALE, at Wilmington,

400 sacks of 4½ bushels each of Liverpool SALT,
6000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
25 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
10 ditto, New Orleans,
80 ditto, Martinique Molasses, very good,
25 bbls 4th proof Monongohela Spirits,
100 bags Cuba Coffee,
100 kegs White Lead.
LAZARUS & WHITMARSH.
Janaury 11, 1833. 15-*tf.*

Soap.

50 BOXES No. 1. bar *SOAP*, just received pr Steamer John Walker, for sale by
A. KIMBALL.
January 28. 17-tf.

Shoes, &c.

50 Cases, comprising a general assortment of SHOES, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, received per Steamer Jno. Walker.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 28. 17tf.

Nails.

Just received from the Boston Iron Company,
100 kegs NAILS, assorted, from 4d to 20d.
For sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.
February 19. 20tf.

A Valuable LOT For Sale.

THE Lafayette Hotel Company will sell at Auction, on Saturday, the 16th February, at the Lafayette Hotel, a LOT OF GROUND adjoining the Hotel Lot, fronting on Hay street about forty feet. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale. For any information respecting the Lot, apply to W. WHITEHEAD, or JOHN CAMPBELL.
January 28. 17-ts.

Postponement.

THE above sale is postponed till 26th March next, on which day the sale will positively take place.
W. WHITEHEAD,
JOHN CAMPBELL.
February 16, 1833. 20-ts.

Sugar, &c.

300 Bbls. SUGAR,
5 ditto SHELL BARKS,
15 ditto CIDER,
Just received and for sale by
THO. SANDFORD & CO.

PUBLIC HOUSE.
REMOVAL.

JAMES CARNEY returns his sincere acknowledgments to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and respectfully informs them that he has taken that large and commodious *Brick Building*, the property of John Devereux, Esq., next door to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of Newbern, on South Front Street; where he is prepared to accommodate Boarders by the month or day. His Table shall at all times be furnished with the best the market affords, and he pledges himself that every exertion shall be used to merit the approbation of those who may think proper to patronize him. In the event of a Steamboat Line being established between this place and Norfolk, which is contemplated, this building, from its size and situation, will be found to be the most eligible for a Hotel, in this town. There is an excellent wharf convenient to the premises, & the rooms are large, comfortable, and well finished. Travellers are assured that their horses will be well fed and carefully attended to.
Newbern, (N. C.) March 1, 1833. 22 3w

The much admired and superior Horse
OPTIMUS,

Which was foaled for and bred by Edward Winston Henry, of Charlotte County, Virginia, will stand the ensuing season, at my stable at Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C. which will commence on the first of March and end the last of June. OPTIMUS has proven himself a good and sure foal getter—his colts are fully equal to those of other horses of high character, which have stood at much higher prices. Optimus is a fine blood bay, strongly marked, five feet four inches high, combining great strength and muscular power, with superior action and symmetry of form; his stock is equal to any in the U. States.—A further description is deemed unnecessary to those who are acquainted with him; persons wishing further information can have reference to the hand bills for 1833. Mares will be fed at my stables with no other expense than the price of forage, and every attention paid them, but no liability for accidents or escapes.
TRYAM McFARLAND.
Laurel Hill, March 1, 1833.

PEDIGREE.

OPTIMUS was got by old Madison, who was by the old imported Diomed, the dam of Madison was Prestley, who was by Chanticleer, he by Sims's Wildair, he by the old imported Wildair, he by Cade of England, (see Stud Book compiled by Mason of Virginia); Malvina, the dam of Optimus, was by the imported horse Knowsley, he by Sir Peter Teazel For further particulars, reference is had to the certificate of John Henry and Winslow Robinson, County Clerk, of Charlotte Virginia.

We, the undersigned, knowing Edward W Henry's bay horse Optimus, certify that he was gotten by Madison and out of Malvina, as stated by said Henry.

WM. GAINES,
JOHN DAVIS,
SAMUEL DANIEL,
NATHANIEL BREEDLOVE,
DANIEL W. WILLIAMSON,
ROBERT F. GAINES,
THEOPHILUS W. SCOTT,
ROBERT MORTON,
WILLIAM HARRIS.

Virginia, Charlotte County Court.

I, Winslow Robinson, Clerk of the County Court of Charlotte, in the State of Virginia, do hereby certify that Wm Gaines, John Davis, Samuel Daniel, Nathaniel Breedlove, Daniel W. Williamson, Robert F. Gaines, Theophilus W. Scott, Robert Morton, and Wm. Harris, who have given a certificate in relation to a bay Stallion called Optimus, [then owned by Edward W. Henry] and John Henry, who has given a separate certificate, are all residents of the County, except W. Scott, who lives in Halifax, and W. Davis who has removed to the west, and that they are gentlemen of high standing, and that implicit credit may be given to their certificate. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, this 1st day of March, 1833.
WINSLOW ROBINSON, C.

Malvina was raised by the late Isaac H. Coles, of Halifax County, Va., and was purchased by John Williamson, at Coles's sale, at four years old. Her pedigree on the dam side, already published, was furnished by John Williamson, and attested by him and is now in my possession. Malvina was got by imported horse Knowsley, who was by Sir Peter Teazel, [who was out of Papillion, the dam of old Medley] he by High Flyer, who was by Herod, Snap, Regulus, Godolphin Arabian [see the American Turf Register for 1832.]

This may certify, that I raised from Optimus, in Virginia, and succeeded in getting a pair of coach horses by him, which I now value at six hundred dollars.
JOHN HENRY.*
Charlotte County, Va., February 28, 1833.
*Edward W. and John Henry are the sons of the late patriotic Patrick Henry, of Virginia. 24-2t.

Important Sale of Valuable
REAL ESTATE
In the Town of Fayetteville, No. Carolina.

ON Tuesday the 26th day of March next, at the Town House, or on the pavement in front of the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, the following desirable and very valuable LOTS, viz:

One Lot, corner of Hay and Donaldson streets, 46 feet front on Hay street, running back to Franklin street, being the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, the foundations (which are of stone and very substantial) and the brick thereon included.

Also, five other Lots East of and adjoining the above, each 21 feet front and rear, running back to Franklin street 288 feet.

The above Lots are all situated between the new Lafayette Hotel and Market Square, being in the most valuable business part of the town, the side walks in front handsomely paved and curbed with stone. Indisputable titles will be given.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of one, two, three and four years; purchasers to give bonds, bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to
JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Robert Donaldson
Fayetteville, February 5. 18ts.

400 Sacks of blown SALT, for sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
January 15. 15tf.

CHEAP PAPER,
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

(Mr. Calhoun's Speech, continued from last page.)

converted into that of regulating industry,—in that the power of regulating industry, by the regulation of commerce, was attempted to be converted into the power of taxation. Were he to trace the analogy further, we would find that the perversion of the taxing power, in one case, has given precisely the same control to the northern section over the industry of the southern section of the Union, which the power to regulate commerce gave to Great Britain over the industry of the colonies; and that the very articles in which the colonies were permitted to have a free trade, and those in which the mother country had a monopoly, are almost identically the same as those under which the Southern States are permitted to have a free trade by the act of 1832, and which the Northern States have, by the same act, secured a monopoly, the only difference is in the means; in the former, the colonies were permitted to have a free trade, with all countries South of Cape Finisterre, a cape in the Northern part of Spain; while north of that the trade of the colonies was prohibited, except through the mother country, by means of her commercial regulations. If we compare the products of the country north and south of cape Finisterre, we will find them almost identical with the list of the protected and unprotected articles contained in the act of last year. Nor does the analogy terminate here. The very argument resorted to at the commencement of the American revolution, and the measures adopted, and the motives assigned to bring on that contest, (to enforce the law,) are almost identically the same.

But, [said Mr. Calhoun,] to return from this digression to the consideration of the bill. Whatever opinion may exist upon other points, there is one in which he would suppose there could be none: that this bill rests on principles which, if carried out, will ride over State sovereignties, and that it will be idle for any of its advocates hereafter to talk of State rights. The Senator from Virginia [Mr. Rives] says that he is the advocate of State rights; but he must permit me to tell him that, although he may differ in premises from the other gentleman with whom he acts on this occasion, yet in supporting this bill he obliterates every vestige of distinction between him and them; saving only that, professing the principles of '98, his example will be more pernicious than that of the most open and bitter opponents of the rights of the States. He would also add, what he was compelled to say, that he must consider him (Mr. Rives) as less consistent than our old opponents, whose conclusions were fairly drawn from their premises, whilst his premises ought to have led him to opposite conclusions. The gentleman has told us that the new fangled doctrines, as he chose to call them, had brought State rights into disrepute. He must tell him, in reply, that what he called new fangled, are but the doctrines of '98; and that it is he, (Mr. Rives,) and others with him, who, professing these doctrines, had degraded them by explaining away their meaning and efficacy. He (Mr. R.) had disclaimed, in behalf of Virginia, the authorship of nullification. Mr. C. would not dispute that point. If Virginia chose to throw away one of her brightest ornaments, she must not hereafter complain that it had become the property of another. But while as a Representative of Carolina, he had no right to complain of the disavowal of the Senator from Virginia, he must believe that he (Mr. R.) had done his native State great injustice, by declaring on this floor, that when she gravely resolved, in '98, that, "in cases of deliberate and dangerous infractions of the Constitution, the States, as parties to the compact, have the right and are in duty bound, to interpose to arrest the progress of the evil, and to maintain, within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them," meant no more than to ordain the right to protest and remonstrate. To suppose that, in putting forth so solemn a declaration, which she afterwards sustained by so able and elaborate an argument, she meant no more than to assert what no one had ever denied, would be to suppose that the State had been guilty of the most egregious trifling that ever was exhibited on so solemn an occasion.

Mr. C. said that, in reviewing the ground over which he had passed, it would be apparent that the question in controvery involved that most deeply important of all political questions, whether ours was a federal or a consolidated Government. A question on the decision of which depends, as he most solemnly believed, the liberty of the people, their happiness, and the place which we are destined to hold in the moral and intellectual scale of Nations. Never was there a controversy in which more important consequences were involved, not excepting that between Persia and Greece, decided by the battles of Marathon, Platea, and Salamis, which gave ascendancy to the genius of Europe over that of Asia; and which, in its consequences, has continued to affect the destiny of so large a portion of the world, even to this day. There is, said Mr C. often close analogies between events apparently very remote, which are strikingly illustrated in this case. In the great contest between Greece and Persia, between European and Asiatic polity and civilization, the very question between the Federal and consolidated form of government was involved. The Asiatic Governments, from the remotest time, with some exceptions on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, have been based on the principle of consolidation, which considers the whole community as but a unit and consolidates its powers in a central point. The opposite principles has prevailed in Europe—Greece, throughout all her States, was based on a federal system. All were united in one common, but loose bond, and the Governments of the several States partook, for the most part, of a complex organization, which distributed political power among different members of the community. The same principles prevailed in ancient Italy, and if we turn to the Teutonic race, our great ancestors, the race which occupies the first place in power, civilization, and science, and which possess the largest and fairest part of Europe, we will find that their Governments were based on the federal organization, as has been clearly illustrated by a recent and able writer on the British constitution, (Mr. Palgrave,) from whose writings he introduced the following extract:

"In this manner the first establishment of the Teutonic States was effected. They were assemblages of sects, clans, and tribes; they were confederated hosts, and armies, led on by princes, magistrates, and chieftains, each of whom was originally independent, each of whom lost a portion of his pristine independence, in proportion as he and his compeers became united under the supremacy of a sovereign, who was superinduced upon the State, first as a military commander, and afterwards as a king. Yet, notwithstanding this political connexion, each member of the State continued to retain a considerable portion of the rights of sovereignty. Every ancient Teutonic monarchy must be considered as a federation; it is not an unit, of which the smaller bodies politic therein contained are fractions, but they are the integers, and the State is the multiple which results from them. Dukedoms and counties, burghs and baronies, towns and townships, and shires, form the kingdom, all, in a certain degree, strangers to each other, and separate in jurisdiction though all obedient to the supreme executive authority. This general description, though not always strictly applicable in terms, is always so substantially and in effect; and hence it becomes necessary to discard the language which has been generally employed in treating on the English constitution. It has been supposed that the kingdom was reduced into a regular and gradual subordination of Government, and that the various legal districts of which it is composed, arose from the divisions and subdivisions of the country. But this hypothesis, which tends greatly to perplex our history, cannot be supported by fact; and instead of viewing the constitution as a whole, and then proceeding to its parts, we must examine it synthetically, and assume that the supreme authorities of the State were created by the concentration of the powers originally belonging to the members and corporations of which it is composed." (Here Mr. C. gave way for a motion to adjourn.)

On the next day, Mr. Calhoun proceeded by remarking that he had omitted at their proper place, in the course of his observations yesterday, two or three points to which he would now advert, before he resumed the discussion where he had left off. He stated that the ordinance and acts of S. Carolina were directed, not against the revenue, but against the system of protection But it might be asked, if such was her object, how happens it that she has declared the whole system void—revenue as well as protection, without discrimination? It is this question which he proposed to answer. Her justification would be found in the necessity of the case; and, if there be any blame, it could not attach to her. The two were so blended, throughout the whole, as to make the entire revenue system subordinate to the protection, so as to constitute a complete system of protection, in which it was impossible to discriminate the two elements of which it is composed. South Carolina at least, could not make the discrimination, and she was reduced to the alternative of acquiescing in a system which she believed to be unconstitutional, and which she felt to be oppressive and ruinous, or to consider the whole as one, equally contaminated through all its parts, by the unconstitutionality of the protective portion; and, as such, to be resisted by the act of the State. He maintained that the State had a right to regard it in the latter character, and that if a loss of revenue followed, the fault was not hers, but of this Government, which had improperly blended together, in a manner not to be separated by the State, two systems wholly dissimilar. If the sincerity of the State be doubted, if it be supposed that her action is against revenue as well as protection, let the two be separated; let so much of the duties as are intended for revenue, be put in one bill, and the residue intended for protection be put in another, and he pledged himself that the ordinance and the acts of the State would cease as to the former, and be directed exclusively against the latter.

He had also stated, in the course of his remarks yesterday, and trusted he had conclusively shown that the act of 1816, with the exception of a single item, to which he had alluded, was, in reality, a revenue measure, and that Carolina, and the other States, in supporting it had not incurred the slightest responsibility in relation to the system of protection, which had since grown up, and which now so deeply distracts the country. Sir, said Mr. C., I am willing, as one of the representatives of Carolina, and, I believe, I speak the sentiment of the State, to take that act as the basis of a permanent adjustment of the tariff, simply reducing the duties in an average proportion, on all the items, to the revenue point. I make that offer now to the advocates of the protective system; but I must, in candor, inform them, that such an adjustment would distribute the revenue between the protected and unprotected articles more favorably to the State, and to the South, and less so to the manufacturing interest, than an average uniform ad valorem, and, accordingly, more so than that now proposed by Carolina, through her Convention. After such an offer, no man who valued his candor, will dare accuse the State, or those who have represented her here, with inconsistency in reference to the point under consideration.

He omitted, also, on yesterday, to notice a remark of the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) that the only difficulty in adjusting the tariff, grew out of the Ordinance and the acts of S. Carolina.

He must attribute an assertion, so inconsistent with the facts, to an ignorance of the occurrences of the last few years, in reference to this subject, occasioned by the absence of the gentleman from the U. S. to which he himself has alluded in his remarks. If the Senator will take pains to inform himself, he will find that this protective system advanced with a continued and rapid step, in spite of petitions, remonstrances, and protests, of not only Carolina, but also of Virginia and of all the southern States, until 1828; when Carolina for the first time, changed the character of her resistance, by holding up her reserved rights as the shield of her defence against further encroachment. This attitude alone, unaided by a sigle State, arrested the further progress of the system, so that the question from that period to this, on the part of the manufacturers, has been, not now to acquire more, but to retain that which they have acquired. He would inform the gentleman that if this attitude had not been taken on the part of the State, the question would not now be, how duties ought to be repealed, but a question as to the protected articles, between prohibition on one side, and the duties established by the act of 1828, on the other. But a single remark will be sufficient in reply to what he must consider the invidious remark of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Rives.] The act of 1832, which has not yet gone into operation, and which was passed but a few months since, was declared by the supporters of the system to be a *permanent* adjustment, and the bill proposed by the Treasury Department, not essentially different from the act itself, was in like manner declared to be intended, by the Administration, as a permanent arrangement. What has occurred since, except this ordinance, and these abused acts of the calumniated State, to produce this mighty revolution in reference to this odious system? Unless the Senator from Virginia can assign some other cause, he is bound, upon every principle of fairness, to retract this unjust aspersion upon the acts of South Carolina.

After noticing, said Mr. C. another omission, he would proceed with his remarks. The Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton,) as well as others, had relied with great emphasis on the fact, that we are citizens of the U. States. I, said Mr. C. do not object to the expression, nor shall I detract from the proud and elevated feelings with which it is associated; but he trusted that he might be permitted to raise the inquiry, in what manner we are citizens of the U. States, without weakening the patriotic feeling with which he trusted it would ever be uttered. If by citizen of the U. States, he meant a citizen at large, one whose citizenship extended to the entire geographical limits of the country, without having a local citizenship in some State or Territory, a sort of citizen of the world, all he had to say was, that such a citizen would be a perfect non-descript; that not a

single individual of this description could be found in the entire mass of our population. Notwithstanding all the pomp and display of eloquence on the occasion, every citizen is a citizen of some State or Territory, and, as such, under an express provisioo of the Constitution, is entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States; and it is in this, and in no other sense, that we are citizens of the U. States. The Senator from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Dallas,] indeed, relies upon that provision in the Constitution which gives Congress the power to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and the operation of the rule actually established under this authority, to prove that naturalized citizens are citizens at large, without being citizens of any of the States. He did not deem it necessary to examine the law of Congress upon this subject, or to reply to the argument of the Senator, though he could not doubt that he [Mr. D.] had taken an entirely erroneous view of the subject. It was sufficient that the power of Congress extended simply to the establishment of an uniform rule, by which foreigners might be naturalized in the several States or Territories, without infringing, in any other respect, in reference to naturalization, the rights of the States, as they existed before the adoption of the Constitution.

Having supplied the omissions of yesterday, Mr. C. now resumed the subject at the point where his remarks then terminated. The Senate would remember that he stated, at their close, that the great question at issue was, whether ours is a federal or a consolidated system of government; a system in which the parts, to use the emphatic language of M. Palgrave, are the integers, and the whole the mutiple or in which the whole is a unit, and the parts the fractions; that he had stated that on the decision of this question, he believed, depends not only the liberty and prosperity of this country, but the place which we are destined to hold in the intellectual and moral scale of nations. He had stated, also, in his remarks on this point, that there was a striking analogy between this and the great struggle between Persia and Greece, which had been decided by the battles of Marathon, Platea, and Salamis, and which had immortalized the names Miltiades and Themistocles. He had illustrated this analogy by showing that centralism, or consolidation, with the exception of a few nations along the eastern border of the Mediterranean, had been the pervading principle in the Asiatic Governments, while the federal principle, or, what is the same in principle, that system which organizes a community in reference to its parts, had prevailed in Europe.

Among the few exceptions in the Asiatic nations, the Government of the twelve tribes of Israel, in its early period, was the most striking.—Their government, at first, was a mere confederation, without any central power, till a military chieftain, with the title of King, was placed at its head, without however, merging the original organization of the twelve distinct tribes. This was the commencement of that central action among that peculiar people, which, in three generations, terminated in permanent division of their tribes. It is impossible even for a careless reader to peruse the history of that event without being forcibly struck with the analogy in the causes which led to their separation, and those which now threaten us with a similar calamity. With the establishment of the central power in the King, commenced a system of taxation, which, under King Solomon, was greatly increased, to defray the expense of rearing the temple, of enlarging and embellishing Jerusalem, the seat of the central government, and the other profuse expenditures of his magnificent reign. Increased taxation was followed by its natural consequences—discontent and complaint; which before his death began to excite resistance. On the succession of his son, Rehoboam, the ten tribes, headed by Jeroboam, demanded a reduction of the taxes; the temple being finished, and the embellishment of Jerusalem completed, and the money which had been raised for that purpose being no longer required, or, in other words, the debt being paid, they demanded a reduction of the duties—a repeal of the Tariff. The demand was taken under consideration, and after consulting the old men, the counsellors of '98, who advised a reduction, he then took the opinion of the younger politicians, who had since grown up, and knew not the doctrines of their fathers, he hearkened unto their counsel, and refused to make the reduction, and the secession of the ten tribes, under Jeroboam, followed. The tribes of Judah and Benjamin, which had received the disbursement, alone remained to the house of David.

But, to return to the point immediately under consideration. He knew that it was not only the opinion of a large majority of our country, but it might be said to be the opinion of the age, that the very beau ideal of a perfect government was the government of a majority, acting through a representative body, without check or limitation in its power; yet, if we may test this theory by experience and reason, we will find that, so far from being perfect, the necessary tendency of all governments based upon the will of an absolute majority, without constitutional check or limitation of power, leads to faction corruption, anarchy, and despotism; and this, whether the will of the majority be expressed directly through an assembly of the people themselves, or by their representatives. I know [said Mr. C.] that in venturing this assertion I utter that which is unpopular, both within and without these walls; but, where truth and liberty are concerned such considerations should not be regarded. He would place the decision of this point on the fact, that no government of the kind, among the many attempts which had been made, had ever endured for a single generation; but, on the contrary, had invariably experienced the fate which he had assigned to them.—Let a single instance be pointed out, and he would surrender his opinion. But, if we had not the aid of experience to direct our judgment, reason itself would be a certain guide. The view which considers the community as a unit, and all its parts as having a similar interest, is radically erroneous. However small the community may be, and however homogeneous its interests, the moment that government is put into operation, as soon as it begins to collect taxes and to make appropriations, the different portions of community must, of necessity, bear different and opposing relations in reference to the action of the government. There must inevitably spring up two interests; a direction and a stockholder interest; an interest profiting by the action of the government, and interested in increasing its powers and action; and another at whose expense the political machine is kept in motion. He knew how difficult it was to communicate distinct ideas on such a subject, through the medium of general propositions, without particular illustration, and, in order that he might be distinctly understood, though at the hazard of being tedious, he would illustrate the important principle which he had ventured to advance, by examples.

Let us then suppose a small community of five persons, separated from the rest of the world; and, to make the example strong, let us suppose them all to be engaged in the same pursuit, and to be of equal wealth. Let us further suppose, that they determine to govern the community by the will of a majority; and, to make the case as strong as possible, let us suppose that the majority, in order to meet the expenses of the Government, lay an equal tax, say of $100 on each individual of this little community. Their treasury would contain five hundred dollars. Three are a majority; and they, by supposition, have contributed three hundred as their portion, and the other two, (the minority,) two hundred. The three have the right to make appropriations as they may think proper. The question is, how would the principle of the absolute and unchecked majority operate, under these circumstances, in this little community? If the three be governed by a sense of justice—if they should appropriate the money to the objects for which it was raised, the common and equal benefit of the five, then the object of the association would be fairly and honestly effected, and each would have a common interest in the government. But, should the majority pursue an opposite course; should they appropriate the money in a manner to benefit their own particular interest, without regard to the interest of the two, (and that they will so act, unless there be some efficient check, he who best knows human nature will least doubt,) who does not see that the three and the two would have directly opposite interests, in reference to the action of the government? The three who contribute to the common treasury but three hundred dollars, could, in fact, by appropriating the five hundred to their own use, convert the action of the government into the means of making money; and, of consequence, would have a direct interest in increasing the taxes. They put in three hundred and take out five; that is, they take back to themselves all that they had put in; and, in addition, that which was put in by their associates; or, in other words, taking taxation and appropriation together, they have gained, and their associates have lost, two hundred dollars by the fiscal action of the government.—And opposite interests, in reference to the action of the government, is thus created between them; the one having an interest in favor and the other against the taxes; the one to increase, and the other to decrease the taxes; the one to retain the taxes when the money is no longer wanted, and the other to repeal them when the objects for which they were levied have been executed.

Let us now suppose this community of five to be raised to twenty-four individuals, to be governed in like manner by the will of a majority; it is obvious that the same principle would divide them into two interests—into a majority and a minority, thirteen against eleven, or in some other proportion; and that all the consequences, which he had shown to be applicable to the small community of five, would be equally applicable to the greater—the cause not depending upon the number, but resulting necessarily from the action of the government itself. Let us now suppose that, instead of governing themselves directly in an assembly of the whole, without the intervention of agents, they should adopt the representative principle, and that, instead of being governed by a majority of themselves, they should be governed by a majority of their representatives. It is obvious that the operation of the system would not be effected by the change, the representatives being responsible to those who choose them, will conform to the will of their constituents, and would act as they would do, were they present, and acting for themselves; and the same conflict of interest which we have shown would exist in one case, would equally exist in the other. In either case, the inevitable result would be a system of hostile legislation on the part of the majority, or the stronger interest, against the minority, or the weaker interest; the object of which, on the part of the former, would be to exact as much as possible from the latter, which would necessarily be resisted by all the means in their power. Warfare, by legislation, would thus be commenced between the parties, with the same object, and not less hostile than that which is carried on between distinct and rival nations—the only distinction would be in the instruments and the mode. Enactments, in the one case, would supply what could only be effected by arms in the other; and the inevitable operation would be to engender the most hostile feelings between the parties, which would merge every feeling of patriotism—that feeling which embraces the whole, and substitute in its place the most violent party attachment; and, instead of having one common center of attachment, around which the affections of the community might rally, there would, in fact, be two—the interests of the majority, to which those who constitute that majority would be more attached, than they would be to the whole, and that of the minority, to which they in like manner would also be more attached than to the interests of the whole. Faction would thus take the place of patriotism, and, with the loss of patriotism, corruption must necessarily follow; and, in its train, anarchy; and, finaliy, despotism, or the establishment of absolute power in a single individual, as a means of arresting the conflict of hostile interests; on the principle that it is better to submit to the will of a single individual, who, by being made lord and master of the whole community, would have an equal interest in the protection of all the parts.

Let us next suppose that, in order to avert the calamitous train of consequences, this little community should adopt a written constitution with limitations restricting the will of the majority, in order to protect the minority against the oppressions which he had shown would necessarily result without such restrictions. It is obvious that the case would not be in the slightest degree varied, if the majority be left in the possession of the right of judging exclusively of the extent of its powers, without any right on the part of the minority to enforce the restrictions imposed by the constitution on the will of the majority. The point is almost too clear for illustration. Nothing can be more certain than that when a constitution grants power, and imposes limitatious on the exercise of that power, whatever interests may obtain possession of the Government will be in favor of extending the power at the expense of the limitation; and that, unless those in whose behalf the limitations were imposed, have, in some form or mode, the right of enforcing them, the power will ultimately supersede the limitation, and the Government must operate precisely in the same manner as if the will of the majority governed without constitution or limitation of power.

He had thus presented all possible modes, in which a Government, bound upon the will of an absolute majority, would be modified, and had demonstrated that, in all its forms, whether in a majority of the People, as in a mere democracy, or in a majority of their representatives, without a constitution, or with a constitution, to be interpreted as the will of the majority, the result would be the same; two hostile interests would inevitably be created by the action of the Government to be followed by hostile legislation, and that by faction, corruption, anarchy, and despotism.

The great and solemn question here presented itself—Is there any remedy for these evils, on the decision of which depends the question whether the People can govern themselves, which has been so often asked with so much scepticism and doubt? There is a remedy, and but one, the effects of which, whatever may be the form, is to organize society in reference to this conflict of interests, which springs out of the action of government; and which can only be done by giving to each part the right of self protection; which, in a word, instead of considering the community of twenty-four a single community, having a common interest, and to be governed by the single will of an entire majority, shall, upon all questions tending to bring the parts into conflict, the thirteen against the eleven, take the will, not of the twenty four as a unit, but that of the thirteen and that of the eleven separately, the majority of each governing the parts, and, where they concur, governing the whole, and where they disagree, arresting the action of the Government. This, he would call the concurring, as distinct from the absolute majority. It would not be, as was generally supposed, a minority governing a majority. In either way, the number would be the same, whether taken as the absolute, or as the concurring majority. Thus, the majority of the thirteen is seven, and of the eleven six, and the two together make thirteen, which is the majority of twenty-four. But though the number is the same, the mode of counting is essentially different; the one representing the strongest interest, and the other the weaker interests of the community. The first mistake was, in supposing that the government of the absolute majority is the government of this People—that beau ideal of a perfect government, which had been so enthusiastically entertained in every age, by the generous and patriotic, where civilization and liberty had made the smallest progress. There could be no greater error; the government of the People is the government of the whole community—of the twenty-four—the self government of all the parts—too perfect to be reduced to practice in the present, or any past stage of human society. The government of the absolute majority, instead of the government of the People, is but the government of the strongest interests, and, when not efficiently checked, is the most tyranical and oppressive that can be devised. Between this ideal perfection on one side, and despotism on the other; none other can be devised but that which considers society, in reference to its parts, as differently affected by the action of the Government and which takes the sense of each part separately, and thereby the sense of the whole in the manner already illustrated.

These principles as he had already stated, are not affected by the number of which a community may be composed, and are just as applicable to one of thirteen millions, the number which composes ours, as of the small community of twenty-four, which I have supposed, for the purpose of illustration; and are not less applicable to the twenty-four States united in one community, than to the case of the twenty-four individuals. There is, indeed a distinction between a large and a small community, not affecting the principle, but the violence of the action. In the former, the similarity of the interests of all the parts, will limit the oppression from the hostile action of the parts, in a great degree, to the fiscal action of the government merely; but in the large community, spreading over a country of great extent, and having a great diversity of interests, with different kinds of labor, capital, and production, the conflict and oppression will extend, not only to a monopoly of the appropriations on the part of the stronger interests, but will end in unequal taxes, and a general conflict between the entire interests of conflicting sections; which, if not arrested by the most powerful checks will terminate in the most oppressive tyranny that can be conceived, or in the destruction of the community itself.

If we turn our attention from these supposed cases, and direct it to our government and its actual operation, we will find a practical confirmation of the truth of what has been stated, not only of the oppressive operation of the system of an absolute majority, but also a striking and beautiful illustration, in the formation of our system, of the principle of the concurring majority, as distinct from the absolute, which he had asserted to be the only means of efficiently checking the abuse of power, and, of course, the only solid foundation of constitutional liberty. That our government, for many years, has been gradually verging to consolidation, that the constitution has become a dead letter, and that all restrictions upon the power of government have been virtually removed, as so practically to convert the General Government into a government of an absolute majority, without check or limitation; cannot be denied by any one who has impartially observed its operation.

It is not necessary to trace the commencement and gradual progress of the causes which have produced this change in our system; it is sufficient to state that the change has taken place within the last few years. What has been the result? Precisely that which might have been anticipated; the growth of faction, corruption, anarchy, and, if not despotism itself, its near approach, as witnessed in the provisions of this bill. And from what have these consequences sprung? We have been involved in no war. We have been at peace with all the world. We have been visited with no national calamity. Our people have been advancing in general intelligence, and, I will add, as great and alarming as has been the advance of political corruption, the morals and virtue of the community have been advancing in improvement.—What, he would again repeat, is the cause? No other can be assigned but a departure from the fundamental principles of the Constitution, which has converted the Government into the will of an absolute and irresponsible majority, and which, by the laws which must inevitably govern, in all such majorities, have placed in conflict the great interests of the country, by a system of hostile legislation; by an oppressive and unequal imposition of taxes; by unequal and profuse appropriations, and by rendering the entire labor and capital of the weaker interest subordinate to the stronger.

This is the cause and these the fruits, which have converted the Government into a mere instrument of taking money from one portion of the community to be given to another, and which has rallied around it a great, a powerful, and mercenary corps of office holders, office seekers, and expectants, destitute of principle and patriotism, and who have no standard of morals or politics but the will of the Executive—the will of him who has the distribution of the loaves and the fishes. He held it impossible for any one to look at the theoretical illustration of the principle of the absolute majority in the cases which he had supposed, and not be struck with the practical illustration in the actual operation of our Government.—Under every circumstance, the majority will ever have its American System—(he meant nothing offensive to any Senator)—but the real meaning of the American system is, that system of plunder which the strongest interest ever waged, and will ever wage, against the weaker, where the latter is not armed with some efficient and constitutional check to arrest its action. Nothing but such check on the part of the weaker interest can arrest it; mere constiutional limitations are wholly inefficient. Whatever interest obtains possession of the Government will, from the nature of things, be in favor of the powers and against the limitations imposed by the Constitution, and will resort to every device that can be imagined to remove those restraints. On the contrary, the opposite interest; that which he had designated as the stockholding interest; the tax payers; those on whom the system operates, will resist the abuse of powers, and contend for the limitations. And it is on that point, then, that the contest between the delegated and the reserved powers will be waged; but, in this contest, as the interests in possession of the Government are organized and armed by all its powers and patronage, the opposite interest, if not in like manner organized and possessed of a power to protect themselves under the provisions of the Constitution, will be as inevitably crushed as would be a band of unorganized militia, when opposed by a veteran and trained corps of regulars. Let it never be forgotten, that power can only be opposed by power, organization by organization; and on this theory stands our beautiful federal system of government. No free system was ever farther removed from the principle that the absolute majority, without check or limitation, ought to govern.—To understand what our government is, we must look to the Constitution, which is the basis of the system. He did not intend to enter into any minute examination of the origin and the source of its powers; it was sufficient for his purpose to state, what he did fearlessly, that it derived its power from the people of the separate States, each ratifying by itself, each binding itself by its own separate majority, through its separate convention, and the concurrence of the majorities of the several States forming the constitution; thus taking the sense of the whole by that of the several parts, representing the various interests of the entire community. It was this concurring and perfect majority which formed the Constitution, and not that majority which would consider the American People as a single community, and which, instead of representing fairly and fully the interests of the whole, would but represent, as has been stated, the interest of the strongest section. No candid man can dispute that he had given a correct description of the constitution making power, that power which created and organized the Government; which delegated to it, as a common agent, certain powers, in trust for the common good of all the States, and which had imposed strict limitation and checks against abuses and usurpations. In administering the delegated powers, the Constitution provides very properly, in order to give promptitude and efficiency, that the Government should be organized upon the principle of the absolute majority, or rather of the two absolute majorities combined: a majority of the States considered as bodies politic, which prevails in this body, and a majority of the People of the States, estimated in federal numbers, in the other House of Congress. A combination of the two prevails in the choice of the President; and, of course, in the appointment of judges, they being nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It is thus that the concurring and the absolute majorities are combined in one complex system; the one in forming the Constitution, and the other in making and executing the laws; thus beautifully blending the moderation, justice, and equity of the former, and more perfect majority, with the promptness and energy of the latter, but less perfect.

To maintain the ascendancy of the Constitution over the law making majority, is the great and essential point on which the success of the system must depend; unless that ascendancy can be preserved, the necessary consequence must be, that the laws will supersede the Constitution, and, finally, the will of the Executive, by the influence of its patronage, will supersede the laws, indications of which are already perceptible. This ascendancy can only be preserved through the action of the States, as organized bodies, having their own separate Governments, and possessed of the right, under the structure of our system, of judging of the extent of their separate powers, and of interposing their authority to arrest the enactments of the General Government, within their respective limits. He would not enter, at this time, into the discussion of this important point; as it had been ably and fully presented by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Bibb) and others who had preceded him in this debate, on the same side; whose arguments not only remained unanswered, but were unanswerable. It was only by this power of interpretation that the reserved rights of the States could be peacefully and efficiently protected against the encroachmeuts of the General Government, that the limitations imposed upon its authority would be enforced, and its movements confined to the orbit allotted to it by the Constitution.

It had, indeed been said in debate, that this could be effected by the organization of the General Government itself, particularly bp the action of this body, which represented the States, and that the States themselves must look to the General Government for the preservation of many of the most important of their reserved rights.—He did not (said Mr. C.) underrate the value to be attached to the organic arrangement of the General Government, and the wise distribution of its powers between the several departments, and in particular the structure and the important functions of this body; but to suppose that the Senate or any department of this Government was intended to be the guardian of the reserved rights, was a great and fundamental mistake. The Government through all its departments, represents the delegated, and not the reserved powers; and it was a violation of the fundamental principle of free institutions to suppose, that any but the responsible representative of any interest, could be its guardian. The distribution of the powers of the General Government and its organization, were arranged to prevent the abuse of power, in fulfilling the important trusts confided to it; and not, as preposterously supposed, to protect the reserved powers, which are confined wholly to the guardianship of the several States.

Against the view of our system which he had presented, and the right of the State to interpose, it was objected that it would lead to anarchy and dissolution. He considered the objection as without the slightest foundation, and that so far from tending to weakness or disunion, it was the source of the highest power and of the strongest cement. Nor was its tendedcy in thts respect difficult of explanation. The Government of an absolute majority, unchecked by efficient constitutional restraint, though apparently strong, was in reality an exceedingly feeble Government. That tendency to conflict between the parts, which he had shown to be inevitabie in such Governments, wasted the powers of the State in the hostile action of contending factions, which left very little more power than the excess of the strength of the majority over the minority. But a Government based upon the principle of the concurring majority, where each great interest possessed within itself the means of self-protection, which ultimately requires the mutual consent of all the parts, necessarily causes that unanimity in council, and ardent attachment of all the parts to the whole, which gives an irresistible energy to a Government so constituted.

He might appeal to history for the truth of these remarks, of which the Roman furnished the most familiar and striking. It was a well known fact, that from the expulsion of the Tarquins to the time of the establishment of the Tribunarian power, the Government fell into the state of the greatest disorder and distraction, and he might add, corruption. How did this happen?—The explanation will throw important light on the subject uuder consideration. The community was divided into two parts—the Patricians and the Plebeians, with the powers of the State principally in the hands of the former, without adequate check to protect the rights of the latter. The result was as might be expected. The patricians converted the powers of the government into the means of making money, to enrich themselves aud their dependants. They, in a word, had their American system, growing out of the peculiar character of the government and condition of the country. This requires explanation. At that period, according to the laws of nations, when one nation conquered another, the lands of the vanquished belonged to the victors; and, according to the Roman law, the lands thus acquired were divided into parts, one allotted to the poorer class of the people, and the other assigned to the use of the treasury, of which the patricians had the distribution and administration. The patricians abused their power by withholding from the people that which ought to have been allotted to them, and by converting to their own use that which ought to have gone to the treasury.—In a word, they took to themselves the entire spoils of victory, and they had thus the most powerful motive to keep the State perpetually involved in war, to the utter impoverishment and oppression of the people. After resisting the abuse of power by all peaceable means, and the oppression becoming intollerable, the people at last withdrew from the city—they, in a word, seceded; and to induce them to re-unite, the patricians conceded to the plebians, as the means of protecting their separate interest, the very power which he contended is necessary to protect the rights of the States, but which is now represented as necessarily leading to disunion. They granted to the people the right of choosing three tribunes from among themselves, whose persons should be sacred, and who should have the right of interposing their veto, not only against the passage of laws, but even against their execution—a power which those who take a shallow insight into human nature would pronounce inconsistent with the strength and unity of the State, if not utterly impracticable. Yet, so far from that being the effect, from that day the genius of Rome became ascendant; and victory followed her steps till she had established an almost universal dominion.

How can a result so contrary to all anticipation, be explained? The explanation appeared to him to be simple. No measure or movement could be adopted without the concurring assent of both the patricians and plebeians, and each thus became dependent on the other, and of consequence, the desire and objects of neither could be effected without the concurrence of the other. To obtain this concurrence, each was compelled to consult the good will of the other, and to elevate to office, not simply those who might have the confidence of the order to which he belonged, but also that of the other. The result was, that men possessing those qualities which would naturally command confidence, moderation, wisdom, justice, and patriotism, were elevated to office; and these, by the weight of their authority, and the prudence of their counsel, together with that spirit of unanimity, necessarily resulting from the concurring assent of the two orders, furnishes the real explanation of the power of the Roman State, and of that extraordinary wisdom, moderation, and firmness, which in so remarkable a degree characterized her public men. He might illustrate the truth of the position which he had laid down, by a reference to the history of all free States, ancient and modern, distinguished for their power and patriotism, and conclusively show, not only that there was not one which had not some contrivance, under some form, by which the concurring assent of the different portions of the community was made necessary, in the action of Government, but also that the virtue, patriotism, and strength of the State, were in direct proportion to the perfection of the means of securing such assent. In estimating the operation of this principle in our system, which depends, as he had stated, on the right of interposition on the part of the State, we must not omit to take into consideration the amending power, by which new powers may be granted, or any derangement of the system be corrected, by the concurring assent of three-fourths of the States, and thus, in the same degree, strengthening the power of repairing any derangement occasioned by the executive action of a State. In fact, the power of interposition fairly understood, may be considered in the light of an appeal against the usurpations of the General Government, the joint agent of all the States, to the States themselves, to be decided under the amending power, affirmatively in favor of the Government, by the voice of three-fourths of the States, as the highest power known under the system.

Mr. C. said that he knew the difficulty, in our country, of establishing the truth of the principle for which he contended, though resting upon the clearest reason, and tested by the universal experience of free nations. He knew that the Governments of the several States would be cited as an argument against the conclusion to which he had arrived, and which for the most part, were constructed on the principle of the absolute majority; but in his opinion a satisfactory answer could be

given; that the objects of expenditure [illegible] within the sphere of a State Govern[illegible] few and inconsiderable, so that be the[illegible] so irregular, it could occasion but [illegible] confederacy, they formed distinct [illegible] and were compelled to raise armies [illegible] other expenses necessary to their [illegible] laws which he had laid down as ne[illegible] trolling the action of a State where [illegible] absolute and unchecked majority pre[illegible] speedily disclose themselves in fact[illegible] and corruption. Even as the case is, [illegible] of the causes to which he had referre[illegible] ceptible in some of the larger and m[illegible] members of the Union, whose Gover[illegible] powerful central action, and which al[illegible] a strong tendency to that monied a[illegible] the invariable forerunner of co[illegible] vulsions.

But to return to the General Go[illegible] have now sufficient experience to [illegible] the tendency to conflict in its actio[illegible] southern & other sections. The latter [illegible] cided majority must, habitually be p[illegible] powers of the Government both in t[illegible] other House, and being governed b[illegible] tive love of power so natural to the [illegible] they must become the advocates o[illegible] Government, and in the same de[illegible] the limitations; while the other and w[illegible] is as necessarily thrown on the side [illegible] tions. In one word, the one section [illegible] guardian of the delegated powers, an[illegible] the reserved, and the struggle on the [illegible] former will be to enlarge the power[illegible] on the opposite side will be to restra[illegible] in their constitutional limits. The co[illegible] fact, be a contest between power an[illegible] such he considered the present; a co[illegible] the weaker section, with its peculi[illegible] ductions, and situation, has at stake [illegible] dear to freemen. Should they be ab[illegible] in their full vigor their reserved right[illegible] prosperity will be their portion; o[illegible] and permit the stronger interest [illegible] within itself all the powers of the [illegible] then will its fate be more wretched [illegible] aborigines which they have expe[illegible] slaves. In this great struggle be[illegible] gated and reserved powers, so far [illegible] that his lot and that of those whom h[illegible] ed, is cast on the side of the latter, h[illegible] such is the fact; for though we part[illegible] few of the advantages of the Govern[illegible] compensated, and more than compe[illegible] being so much exposed to its corru[illegible] he repine that the duty, so difficult [illegible] ed as the defence of the reserved p[illegible] apparently such fearful odds, had be[illegible] them. To discharge successfully t[illegible] requires the highest qualities moral [illegible] tual; and should we perform it w[illegible] ability in proportion to its magnitud[illegible] being mere planters, our section wi[illegible] tinguished for its patriots and states[illegible] the other hand, if we prove unworth[illegible] destiny—if we yield to the steady e[illegible] of power, the severest and most debas[illegible] and corruption will overspread the [illegible] southern man, true to the interests [illegible] and faithful to the duties which Pr[illegible] allotted him, will be forever exclu[illegible] honors and emoluments of this Gover[illegible] will be reserved for those only, who b[illegible] themselves by political prostitution, [illegible] into the *Magdalen* Asylum.

Newbern Bank
FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY the first day of [illegible] shall offer for sale at Public Au[illegible] Office of the Bank of Newbern, in Ra[illegible] HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE SH[illegible] Capital Stock of the Bank of Newb[illegible] *credit of six months.*

The sale will be made under a res[illegible] Board of Trustees of the University [illegible] rolina, for the purpose of discharg[illegible] debts of the Institution; and will [illegible] place without reserve.

CHARLES M[illegible]
Treasurer Unive[illegible]
Raleigh, March 1, 1833.

NEW STORE—NEW [illegible]
Cheap for Cash

THE Subscriber begs leave to inf[illegible] and the public generally, that [illegible] that old and well known Stand lately [illegible] Mr. H. L. Jones, at the corner of M[illegible] and Gillespie street, where may be [illegible] times, a general and well selected [illegible]

Boots and Sh[illegible]

Fresh and direct from the Manufac[illegible] ing of Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Boy[illegible] Children's Boots and Shoes of all k[illegible] particularly for the town trade, whe[illegible] Gentlemen are respectfully invited [illegible] amine for themselves. Country Mer[illegible] also do well to call and examine before [illegible] as my Stock is all fresh and good, and [illegible] reduced. By strict attention to busine[illegible] to merit a share of public patronage [illegible] consists in part, of the following viz.

Ladies fine prunella and seal skin Sh[illegible]
Bootees, Morocco Bootees and [illegible]
Misses' seal skin Bootees and Sh[illegible]
Men's stout pegged Brogans,
Ditto ditto sewed ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto Shoes,
Ditto ditto pegged ditto,
Ditto fine calf sewed ditto,
Ditto ditto do do Shoetees,
Ditto fine calf sewed Boots,
Ditto ditto nailed ditto,
Ditto stout pegged ditto,
HATS—Men's and boys fine and [illegible]
ALSO, an assortment of traveling [illegible]
FISH—A few boxes prime Cod Fi[illegible]
SOAP—50 boxes No. 1 bar Soap,
A few boxes perfumed sha[illegible]
CARDS—Whittemore's No. 10 cot[illegible]
No. 6 wool,
ALSO, writing and letter Paper.
L. R. [illegible]

Fayetteville, March 4.

The Subscrib[illegible]

OFFER for sale on the most fav[illegible]
No. 250, *Water Street, New Y[illegible]*
ing assortment of GOODS:

4000 Casks cut NAILS, [illegible] 2d to 6d.
500 casks cut Brads, assorted, fr[illegible]
200 do do Spikes, do
100 bags fine English wrought N[illegible]
300 tons eastern hollow Ware, ma[illegible]
patterns, and comprising a be[illegible]
ment for the *SOUTHERN M[illegible]*
200 setts "Squire's" superior Ca[illegible]
Boxes,
200 boxes cut Tacks, assorted,
150 do do Brads, do
100 do do Sparables, do
500 doz. back strap Shovels and [illegible]
ferent kinds,
500 do cast steel Axes, of differe[illegible]
terns and prices,
100 do Coffee Mills—together wi[illegible]

Moulds, Nail Rods, Ho[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Sad Iron[illegible] N. B.—[illegible]
TISDALE & HI[illegible]
Manufacturers Moore [illegible]
New York, Feb. 15.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

...ket ship Caledonia, Capt. Gra... arrived at New York, having ... Liverpool on the 5th February. ... brought by her, the latest of ... London of the 4th Februa... Liverpool of the 5th.

...by this arrival the entire de... ...rkish Army under the Grand ... Egyptian forces commanded ... the Pacha. This event ap... excited great interest in the ...e chief European powers.— ...ion of the power of the Grand ... seriously apprehended. Rus... was hastening to his succor, ...ed, as the price of her interven... ...sion of the entire principalities ... and Wallachia. To this pro... ...andizement on the part of the ...icholas, England, France, and ...ve, it is asserted, expressed ...d dissent, and that a French ... Admiral Roussin would be im... ...espatched to the Bosphorus, ... being instructed to act as ne... ...o assume a more warlike cha... ...cumstances might render ex... ...me accounts say an English ...be sent on a similar errand; all ...ngland and France are acting ...ion with a perfect conformity ...leed, judging from the line of ...to adopted by the two Govern... ...ould seem to be very probable. ...nts from Holland show indica... ...ire on the part of the Dutch ... the question with Belgium ...mediately settled. The Han... Amsterdam, an influential and ... paper, expresses a decided o... ...is subject, and it is confirmed ...te advices from the Hague, for ...gret it is not in our power to ...to-day.

...endeavored to ascertain if the ...n our last advices held out of a ...ination of the war in Portugal, ...ediation of England and France, ...ed; but the accounts on this ...rely contradictory. Some say ...ervey's mission to Lisbon has ...ed; others the reverse, and that ...thers will quit the kingdom, ...ith a regency under Donna Ma... ...ay, too, that Sir Stratford Can... ...sy to Madrid, for the purpose ... the Spanish Government to ...ent and support to such an ..., had been unsuccessful, which

We must, therefore, wait ...rmation; meantime an entire ... taken place in Don Pedro's ..., the Marquis Palmella having ...lled to quit the confidential sit... ...lled near the person of that sove... ...reason assigned is, that in his ... to France and England, he ... his instructions. No military ...f any consequence had taken ...porto.

...alist party in France appear to ...ry active. The health of the ... Berri is seriously affected, and ..., with that of the Ministers of ... is spoken of. Some disturban... ...en place at Clichy, in the envi... ...is, and at Marseilles, though ...ous nature. The Royal Court ... decided that the Viscount de ...d shall be prosecuted for his ...pamphlet entitled "Memoire sur la Capti... ...me la Duchess de Berri."

The ... ...ment of Great Britain and Ire... ...mmenced their session by the ... the House of Commons, of Mr. ...eaker. The King would de... ...sage on the 5th. Cobbett has ...but in that body in his accus...

He has published a singular ...g that he had ever been natu... ...is country.

"...*who really enjoys liberty—who has ...at inestimable blessing—does not feel ...enjoyment lessened, his very breathing ...the idea that we are hopelessly and eter... ...e Union.*"

...ld suppose that this is the lan... ... American citizen, and one too ...eyond the limits of South Car... ...ne who lives in the enjoyment ...sings that this union which he ... plentifully bestows? Had ...le and anarchial sentiment fal... ...lips of ignorance, it would have ... pity for the condition of its ...thor; but coming from the editors ...mond Whig, it calls loudly for ...on and reprehension of every ...il liberty, and good government ...he name of Heaven do such men ... they aspire to a throne, why not ...the mask, erect their standard, ...anarchists from all the ends of ... rally around it? This would be ...nourable than their dastardly at... ...excite discontent and introduce ... discovery of the fact, that it is ... a bondage to be constrained by ...ional compact, was reserved for ... the Whig, & we know not the ...e felon in the penitentiary, up... ...envies them the honour of the *Newbern Spectator.*

Take Notice.

...McDugold, Sen. of Moore County, ...his possession five Notes of Hand a... ...ten dollars each, bearing date August ... first payable August 4, 1834 second ...ust 4, 1835, third payable August 4, ... payable August 4, 1837, and the fifth ...able August 4, 1838. Now, I do here... ...any person or persons from purchasing ...or either or any of said Notes, as they ...dently obtained from me by said Mc... ...sequently I do not intend to pay them.

PETER MORRIS, Jr.

...eil Cameron of this County is subscri... ... to each of said Notes.

...unty, March 1, 1833. 24-3tp.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 26, 1833.

Our Northern papers not containing the last Liverpool Markets, we are enabled by the kindness of Mercantile Houses in this town, to give the following extracts of letters received by them:

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, *January* 24.

"Sales of past week 21,000 bales at an advance of ⅛d."

"*February* 1.—A dull market this week—sales barely reach 12,000 bales without any alteration in prices, except in lower qualities (American) which are more difficult to meet with, and rather harder in prices. The exports from the U. States being 60,000 bales more than the past season, at same date."

"*February* 2.—During the past week not much had been done in Cotton, and prices barely supported. Imports large, say about 20,000 bales—sales 11,830.

Stock 140,140 bales, last year 186,950 bales,
Imports 48,156 " " " 48,325 "

Market since rather dull, no change in prices."

"*February* 4.—The sales of the week ending this day, comprise 100 Sea Island at 12 to 14½d, with 10 stained at 7d; 5,150 Boweds, 6¾ to 8d; 2,880 Orleans, 6¾ to 9d; 1,140 Alabama 6⅞ to 7⅞d—making a total including other descriptions, of 11,830 bales of which 4000 American are on speculation."

We have seen another letter from Liverpool of the 5th February which says:

"The prices are very steady, but the prospect of large importations prevented speculation.—Sales were chiefly to consumers."

We exclude matter from our columns this week, which we would willingly have published, to make room for the remainder of Mr. Calhoun's speech, which is concluded. We shall commence the Reply of Mr. Webster in our next.

We feel indebted to the politeness of Mess. Gales & Seaton for a copy of Mr. Webster's Speech, in pamphlet form; also, that of Mr. Clay, on the introduction of his bill to modify the Tariff, to which we shall give as early an insertion as our limits will allow.

South Carolina Convention.—The proceedings of this body are published at length in the Columbia Telescope of the 19th inst. The Convention have closed their labors and adjourned. They passed an Ordinance rescinding the one passed on the 20th December last: an Ordinance nullifying the Act of Congress, so far as it relates to South Carolina, called the Enforcing Act. They also passed an Ordinance declaring, that the allegiance of the citizens of the State is due to the said State, and that *obedience only*, and not allegiance, is due by them to any other power, to whom a control has or may be delegated by the said State, and empowering the Legislature from time to time, to provide for the administration to the citizens and officers of the State as they may think proper, suitable oaths, binding them to the observance of such allegiance, and abjuring all other allegiance; thus by a solemn mockery, absolving those who take the oath (if oaths can be absolved) from their allegiance to their Government and their duty to their God. They have thus made oaths and conscience a mere matter of State policy.

We copy the following from the *Edgefield Carolinian*, one of the mouth-pieces of the Nullifiers of South Carolina. It shows in bold relief, the temper and tolerance of those self-styled patriots and lovers of liberty, and particularly, the rights of the *minority:*—

"*Blair, Drayton, & Co.*—These are the men who have damned themselves to an infamous immortality. Drayton, Blair and Mitchel, have raised their parricidal voices in support of a bill, intendedd to deluge their native State in blood. "Cease vipers you bite against a file." You shall yet be foiled in your heavenly purpose. And the dagger upraised against a mother's bosom, shall fall harmless at her feet.

Go quietly, gentlemen, into the obscurity that awaits you. And console yourselves with the grateful assurance, *that posterity will remember you.* The traitor, Arnold, "once singular in infamy" will be remembered as long as the patriot Washington. We congratulate the gentlemen upon their happy prospect, of a long and uninterrupted retirement, far *removed* from scenes of political strife and turmoil. There they may in the pleasing retrospect of a *well spent life*, devoted to the service of his most gracious majesty, Andrew the 1st.

May you never have cause, gentlemen, to exclaim with the *fallen* Wolsey:—

Had I but served my *State* with half the zeal
I served my *King*, it would not in my old age,
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

Speed the Mails!—Thanks to Mr. Barry, he is making arrangements to carry the Mail between Washington, and Eastport in Maine, over a line of 555 miles, in something *less than three days.*—*Richmond, Va. Enquirer.*

[We should have been much pleased if he had taken a *Southern peep* over the "cobwebs eclipsing his harmless nose," about the first of February last. We copy the following lines from an applicable poetical essay "inscribed to Mr. Barry," P. M. General, from the N. York American of the 16th inst.

"Oh, long may untroubled
Repose be his lot—
His salary doubled—
His duty forgot.
And may Editors, none his
Quiescence distress,
By mounting on ponies,
To travel express.

Jamaica.—A new and general ferment has been occasioned in the Island of Jamaica, by the publication of a Royal Proclamation issued by the King of England, and accompanied by a circular from the Earl of Mulgrave, the Governor, prohibiting the formation or action of any Societies for the forcible removal from the Island of the dissenting Teachers and Ministers of Religion. His Majesty declares his intention to maintain and defend the principles of religious toleration throughout all his dominions, and warns all persons not to transgress the injunctions of this proclamation at their peril.

A meeting of the citizens, convened by previous notice, was held, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday last, the 20th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the late frequent failures of the Northern Newspaper Mails.

James Seawell, Esq., Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair, and John Carney was appointed Secretary to the meeting.

A Committee of seven was appointed to confer with the Post Master, and ascertain the facts connected with the special object of the meeting, and report, with all practicable expedition.

The Committee retired; and in a short time reported a number of interrogatories addressed to the Post Master, with his answers, and a memorial to the Post Master General, setting forth the grievance complained of by the citizens and respectfully craving redress. The memorial was adopted; and signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and together with the interrogaries, and their answers, and the minutes of the meeting, was ordered to be forwarded to the Post Master General.

The following Resolution was then adopted, and forwarded with the other papers:

Resolved, That this meeting view the circumstance of the contracts from this place to Tarborough and Petersburg being confided to one and the same person, as having a tendency, if not to lessen the responsibility of the Contractor, at any rate to diminish his attention to punctuality, as to the arrival of the mails, and a proper regard for the comfort of passengers.

We trust the foregoing will call the attention of the Post Master General to the grievance complained of, and that it will promptly be redressed.

Benjamin F. Deming has been elected (at the second trial) Representative in Congress from Vermont, in the District represented in the last Congress by Mr. Cahoon.

In the other vacant district, represented in the last Congress by Mr. Horace Everett, there has been no choice on the second trial, owing to the tri-lateral state of parties.

The Election for Representatives to Congress took place in the State of New Hampshire on Tuesday last. The followiug gentlemen were undoubtedly chosen, as there was no opposition ticket, viz.: Henry Hubbard and Joseph M. Harper, of the last Congress, and Benning M. Bean, Franklin Pierce, and Robert Burns, new members, in the place of John Brodhead, Thomas Chandler, Joseph Hammons, and John W. Weeks. This State loses one member under the new ratio of representation.

Executive Clemency.—Jonathan Lewis, who was convicted at November Term, 1830, of the Circuit Court of the United States, of having in his possession materials adapted to the making of Counterfeit Bank Notes, and sentenced therefor to five years confinement in the Jail of this city, has had the unexpired portion of his imprisonment remitted by the President of the United States.

Ral. Reg.

At Granville Superior Court, at which Judge Settle very satisfactorily presided, negro Washington, the property of Mr. Richards, was convicted of the murder of Charles Daniel, the particulars of which were mentioned in the Begister some weeks ago. The principal witness was a negro boy about ten years of age, who was present when the murder was committed. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 5th of next month.

The same day is fixed for the execution of Washington Taburn, for horse stealing—an old offender.—*Ib.*

African Colonization.—A law has just been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, giving $18,000 a year for five years, for the purpose of carrying off free persons of color from that State to Liberia. This is a good beginning in a quarter which has been supposed hitherto insensible to the magnitude of the evils which the Colonization Society was designed to remedy, or blinded by selfish interests to the practicability of the undertaking. It cannot any longer be ridiculed as the scheme of visionary enthusiasts or misguided fanatics; the matter is taken up by men of cool reflection and sound judgment, who pronounce the enterprize warranted by true policy, and demanded by every consideration of expediency. If public opinion could be made to bear upon this subject with all the force it deserves, means, however ample, would be provided, sacrifices, however great, would be met, to foster a Society which promises such noble results.

An act for the entire abolition of Lotteries after the 31st of December next, and to authorise the Governor to subscribe for one thousand shares of stock in the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania had passed both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Turf.—As I have *seen* a challenge from "Julia," by Bertrand, the favorite of the South, and understand that a similar challenge has been made by "Medoc," the favorite son of "Eclipse," the champion of the North, each to meet on their respective courses, any nag that can be produced, for the sum of ten thousand dollars—four mile heats; and as it is not possible for me to accommodate both parties, and not wishing to make an invidious distinction between the two; I therefore propose, as the best means of affording a general accommodation, to meet them both in a sweepstake next fall, over the Broad Rock course, with Mary Randolph, by Gohanna; four mile heats; ten thousand dollars entrance; half forfeit; to close on the first of May next; and free for any horse, mare, or gelding, in the world.

WILLIAM WYNN.

March 14th, 1833.

N. B. The above Course is named, not only because the part owner of the mare is the proprietor of the Course, but because it would be a central ground.

Two lawyers having a dispute, one said to the other who was a dwarf, "If you are not more civil, I will put you in my pocket." "Then," replied the little fellow, "you will have more law in your pocket, than you ever had in your head."

The venerable James Madison completed his eighty-third year on the 5th inst.

A duel is said to have been lately fought in England, in which *bread* bullets, rolled in black lead powder, were used. Three shots were exchanged without injury, when the parties were satisfied. As notoriety is often a great object with a duellist, it is to be hoped that universal celebrity will be given to this affair.

A week or two ago, we mentioned that an affray had taken place in Trenton, between James R. Conner and James Hazard, which terminated in the death of the latter. On the 14th inst. Mr. Conner was tried for the offence before the Superior Court of Jones County, and acquitted.—*Newb. Spectator.*

An honest Miller.—There is a law in Vermont, by which a miller is subjected to a penalty for refusing to grind, when called upon to do so. Howland J. Robinson, having come to the conclusion that he could not, conscientiously, grind grain for the purpose of distillation, refused to do it, was prosecuted and fined. He applied to the Legislature for relief, and that body at their last session passed a law for his relief, and gave to all millers the privilege of refusing to grind grain to be used in the manufacture of distilled spirits.

DIED,

At his residence in this County, on Monday, the 11th inst., after an illness of 4 months, Mr. GILBERT CARMICHAEL, aged 63 years. He was a useful member of society, and for more than 30 years a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, last week, Steamer Henrietta, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Molasses and Salt, for George McNeill, J. C. Latta, R. C. McMasters, G. Hurlbutt, J. McLeran, Jr., Elliott, Branson & Co., Randolph, and others.

Also, March 21, at 4 P. M., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Rothwell, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, N. E. Rum, &c. &c.. to A. Campbell, Willkins & Co. W. W. Ragland, Hall & Johnson, Jas. Baker, G. McNeill, J. Huske & Son, John M. Dobbin, W. Revels, P. Pearce, A. McLauchlin, P. Dailey, J. Fuller, D. McQuein, G. Hurlbutt, and John McRae, of this place; and to Isaac Burnes, J. Dick, Peter Clingman, J. Clancey, J. Webb, L. McLaurin and others of the interior.

Also, March 22d, Henrietta Steamer, with Dry Goods, Hardware, Molasses, Sugar, Iron, Coffee, Fish, &c., for H. Campbell, Jr., P. Dailey, O. P. Stark, Jones Fuller, J. Huske & Son, J. R. McCormick, Hall & Johnson, G. McNeill, T. Sandford & Co., W. Whitehead, T. D. Crane, Orange County, T. J. Jordan, Yarbrough & Ray, Smith & McLean, Guilford County, A. Bailey, W. McIntyre, and others.

DEPARTED, March 17, Henrietta Steamer, with Cotton and Flour for T. D. Crane of Orange county, C. T. Haigh, W. S. Latta, Yarbrough & Ray, H. Horn, A. Bailey and others.

Also, on the 23d, at 7 P. M. Steamer John Walker, with Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, Bacon, &c. for W. O. Jeffreys, Lewis Brown, O. P. Stark, John M. Dobbin, A. Bailey, Hall & Johnson, Joseph Baker, James H. Martine, G. Hurlbutt, D. O'Hanlon and others.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton and Flour, for H. Horn, and W. S. Latta.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to March 20.

Brigs Arlitta from Philadelphia, Mentos from ditto. Schooners Branch from New York, Nile from Boston, Zillah from New York, Ann from Edenton.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45 a 50. Bacon, new, 6¼ a 7½. Beeswax 17 a 17½. Coffee 13 a 15.—Cotton, new, 9 25 a 10 37½. Corn 60 a 62½. Flaxseed $1 a 1 20. Flour cross 4, fine 4½, sup. 4¾. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4¼ a 5½. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¼ a 6¾. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9; Lump 14; Loaf 15 a 18. Salt 65 a 75. Wheat 80 a 85. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 3 25 a 3 50.

JEREMIAH KYLE, Jr.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of GOODS of James Kyle, intends to continue the

Dry Goods,
Hardware & Grocery

Business, at the old Stand formerly occupied by James Kyle; where he will be receiving new Goods by every arrival from New York and Philadelphia. The former customers of James Kyle, and all others wishing to purchase Goods by *WHOLESALE* or *RETAIL*, will please call and examine for themselves.

March 25, 1833.

Vinegar.

10 Bbls. prime cider VINEGAR, just received per Steam Boat and for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 26. 25tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Steamboat Henrietta.

50 Bags Prime Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 25.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &C.

Just received per Steamer Jno. Walker.

20 Hhds. N. O. and Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
20 do. unslacked Lime.

WILLKINGS & CO.

March 25, 1833. 25-tf.

One Cent Reward,

AND NO EXPENSES.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 4th instant, an indented apprentice Girl, named NANCY JANE AVERA, supposed to be about 17 years old. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing said Runaway under the penalty prescribed by law.

CHLOE AUTERY.

Cumberland County, March 15. 25 3t.

On Consignment,

25 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses, (new crop)
70 Bbls. Thomastown Lime,
25 bags Coffee,
50 boxes smoked Herrings,
For sale low for cash, by

DAN. SUTHERLAND.

February 11, 1833. 19tf.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE Subscriber intends opening a DRAWING SCHOOL in this place, for the purpose of instructing those who wish to become acquainted with the orders of Architect, both Grecian and Roman, each example being fashioned according to the style and practice of the present day, taken from A. Benjamin's latest edition. He will instruct them to draw plans and elevations, and to execute the different orders upon them.—Also the art of shading elevations, which will appear at a short distance equal to a plate. It is not only useful to Carpenters, but to all enterprising men who may be called upon as a committee to superintend public buildings. It will enable the carpenter to execute his work with ease, and give general satisfaction.

The School will commence on the 8th of April next, and continue two weeks. Terms will be liberal, but will depend on the number of Scholars. All who wish to attend will do well to call and examine his Draughts, and see what preparations it will be necessary for them to make. He will use his endeavors to give satisfaction. He may be found by inquiring at the New Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY H. WRIGHT.

Fayetteville, March 18. 24-3w.

Notice.

THE undersigned having sold his Stock of Goods to Mr. Wm. D. Clark, together with the remainder of the term of rent for his stand, those having claims against the undersigned will please present them for settlement, and those indebted to him will be good enough to call and settle the same. He will be found, during business hours, at the Counting Room of Mr. Clark.

A. W. HORTON.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1833. 22tf

WM. D. CLARK,

LATE from Virginia, having purchased the entire Stock of GOODS of Mr. A. W. Horton, will continue to transact a Dry Goods and Grocery Business, at the same stand, and flatters himself with the hope of having it in his power to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. In a short time he will receive a general supply of the various descriptions of Goods in the above line. He will also purchase and barter for all kinds of Country Produce, &c.

Mr. A. W Horton will attend to and transact my business during my absence.

WM. D. CLARK.

Fayetteville, February 25. 22tf.

Mackerel.

30 Bbls. No. 2 and 3 late fall caught Mackerel, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

March 5. 22tf.

Bark Wanted,

AT the Fayetteville Tan Yard, several hundred cords of OAK BARK. The highest market price in cash will be given.

KYLE & BOWMAN.

Feb. 11, 1833.—19-3m.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA,

25 Hhds. New crop MOLASSES,
29 Bags Java Coffee,
10 barrels Cider, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 5. 17tf.

To Editors and Publishers.

THE Undersigned offers his services to the Editors and Publishers throughout the U. S. as a General Agent, either for the purpose of collecting debts already due (particularly in N. Carolina, S. Carolina and Virginia) or of procuring Subscribers to Periodicals, Newspapers or unpublished Works. He has been engaged extensively in this State and S. Carolina, as a travelling Agent and Collector for the past year, and refers to the subjoined certificate as an evidence of his qualifications for the business.—Such persons as are desirous of availing themselves of his services, will please to address him (post paid) at Raleigh, N. C. and state the terms they offer.

WM. H. WILLIAMS.

Raleigh, Jan. 14, 1833.

N. B.—A letter from N. York (postage unpaid) is in the Post Office, and will not be taken out.—All unpaid letters (positively,) will not be taken from the Post Office. W. H. W.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1833.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to certify, that during the last year, Dr. *Wm. H. Williams*, of this City, has been extensively engaged in collecting Newspaper and other Accounts for us as well as other Editors, and by his fidelity, punctuality and persevering activity, has given entire satisfaction.—We recommend him to the Public as a valuable Agent, in whose integrity the most perfect confidence may be placed.

J. GALES & SON,
Editors of the Raleigh Register.
LAWRENCE & LEMAY,
Editors of the Raleigh Star.
E J HALE,
Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

Raleigh, January 14, 1833.

Beef.

A FEW half Barrels *MESS BEEF*, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Bizzel, requests all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JAMES BIZZEL, Adm'r.

Duplin County, February 1833. 24-3t.

Talbot's Mixture.

TALBOT'S celebrated Mixture, a certain cure for Gonorrhœa, just received and for sale by

THOMAS COCHRAN.

March 19. 24-3t.

Five Cents Reward,

AND NO THANKS, OR EXPENSES PAID.

ABSCONDED on Friday night, March 8, 1833, an indented Apprentice named John Faircloth, who left my employment *without the least provocation*, and was probably enticed by some of his associates from my employment, and have made their way to Horry District, S. C. The said boy had on when he left, a new pair of Brogan Shoes, a fur hat and blue homespun coat and pantaloons and vest, also, a new drab great coat.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, March 19. 24-4w.

Gentlemen's Summer Pumps.

2 Cases Gentlemen's Summer Pumps, with tie and buckle, just received for sale, corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 16. 24tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

Just received by Steamboat John Walker.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
60 bags prime Coffee,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Portrait Painting

B. GARDNER, having made engagements in this place, has taken the room which was occupied by him not long since, a few doors West of the Planter's Hotel.

March 17, 1833. 24tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Archibald Smith, deceased, at March Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, 1833, notice is hereby given to all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and settle the same, those having claims against said Estate (either individually or as *Constable*) are notified to produce the same within the proper time, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. DUNCAN McNEILL, } *Ex'rs;*
WM. WADDILL, Jr., }

Fayetteville, March 12, 1833.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of April next, at the late residence of the deceased, all his Household and Kitchen Furniture, two good HORSES, one CART and one NEGRO WOMAN, also a Pew in the Presbyterian Church, on the usual credit.

THE EXECUTORS.

March 12. 23ts.

Earthenware, China, & Glass.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO. IMPORTERS, 88, *Water Street, New York*, are receiving their Spring Importations in the above line; comprising a great variety of the Newest Patterns, which are offered to Southern Merchants at the most reduced prices possible for the article to be sold at.

In addition to the above, they have a large and complete assortment of gilt and plain LOOKING-GLASSES constantly on hand at low prices.

Hoping a continuation of the liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends, we have made every exertion to lay in a Stock of the most desirable Goods for that market—and it shall be our constant endeavor to promote the interest of all those who may favor us with their orders.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO
Importers 88, Water Street, New York.

New York, January 18, 1833. 17-9t.

$10 REWARD.

THE above Reward of TEN DOLLARS, will be given for the apprehending of

ERVIN ROBESON,

A free man of colour, who was committed to the Jail of Moore County on a charge of Petty Larceny. Being desirous of giving Bail, has indented himself to me for a term of years, to become his bail. The said Ervin has absconded himself from my employment. Ervin is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerable bright mulatto, had on when he left, homespun coat and sattinett pantaloons and an old cloak. It is supposed he will aim for Anson county, where he was raised, or to Randolph county, where his wife's people reside Any person apprehending said Ervin and confining him in any Jail so that I get him again, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said Ervin.

A. MUNROE.

Caledonia, Moore Co, March 8th, 1833. 23-4t.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 9.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Dividend of two per cent., or one Dollar per Share, on the Capital Stock of said Company, will be paid at the Office of the Treasurer, on the 10th of April next.

GEO McNEILL, Agent and Treasurer.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1833. 24tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring supply of FANCY DRY GOODS, &c. direct from New York and Philadelphia, which he offers for sale at his usual low prices for cash.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

Fayetteville, Feb. 26. 21tf.

BONNETS.

AN assortment of Ladies' and Misses' BONNETS, plain and figured, justreceived and for sale corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 12, 1833. 23tf

JUST RECEIVED, AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS, &C.

AMONG which are, History of Ireland, Prince Puckler's Tour, Travels in Peru, French Revolution, Voyage to St. Helena, Outlaw's Bride, Historical Anecdotes, Anecdotes of Birds, New Zealanders, Book of the Constitution, Son of a Genius, Maddock's Chancery, Coke on Littleton, Starkie on Evidence, Barton's Equity, Eberle's Practice, Henry's Commentary, Chapman's Sermon's, Theological Library, Keith's Evidences of Prophecy, Keith's Sojourns of the Times, Wilson's Private devotions, Is it well? by Dr. Bedell, Religious Souvenir, by do.; Jay's Exercises, Crabbe's Synonymes, Legh Richmond, Sketch Book, Art of being Happy, the Garland, Mrs. Ewing, Life of Isabella Campbell, The Waldenses, Village and Assembly Hymns, Confession of Faith, Union Bible Questions, Playfair's Euclid, Ryan's Algebra, Key to do., Liber Primus, &c. &c. A large assortment of colored and plain Toys, Primers, &c. Cheap Paper. A handsome assortment of

NEW MUSIC.

Among which are many of the latest popular Songs. E. J. HALE.

February 25, 1833.

Wrapping Paper.

100 reams Wrapping Paper, just received on consignment and for sale low, South West corner of Market square and Gillespie street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

March 15. 24tf.

Cheese, &c.

10 Casks prime CHEESE,
1 hhd. Shell Barks,
30 boxes Herring,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Just received and for sale by

THO. SANDFORD & CO.

February 11. 19-tf.

Revolutionary Pensioners.

THE Subscriber gives notice that he is willing to be employed to act as ATTORNEY for such *Revolutionary Pensioners* as may find it convenient to attend personally at the Bank of the United States, at Fayetteville, to draw their Pensions; that he will remit their money to whoever they may direct, by mail or otherwise, but always at their risk. He will also attend to the renewal of Notes at either of the Banks in this place, for such persons as may think proper to employ him, all upon moderate terms, but remittances of money must always be at the risk of the persons employing him, and all letters addressed to him on these subjects must be post paid. Forms of the Power of Attorney, &c. necessary to draw Pensions will be furnished if applied for, by

DUNCAN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1833. 20-eow6w.

***. The Editors of the different newspapers in this State, would perhaps confer a favor on the old Pensioners by giving them this information.

The Judiciary Bill.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 15, 1833.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech—Concluded.

In connexion with this part of the subject, he understood the Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Rives,] to say that sovereignty was divided, and that a portion remained with the States, severally, and that the residue was vested in the Union. By Union, he supposed that the Senator meant the U. States. If such be his meaning—if he intended to affirm, that the sovereignty was in the twenty-four States, in whatever light he might view them, their opinions would not disagree; but, according to his (Mr. C's) conception, the whole sovereignty was in the several States, while the exercise of sovereign powers was divided—a part being exercised under compact, through the General Government, and the residue through the separate State Governments. But if the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Rives,) meant to assert, that the twenty-four States formed but one community: with a single sovereign power, as to the objects of the Union, it would be but the revival of the old question, of whether the Union was a union between States, as distinct communities, or a mere aggregate of the American People, as a mass of individuals, and in this light his opinions would lead directly to consolidation.

But to return to the bill. It is said that the bill ought to pass, because the law must be enforced. The law must be enforced. The Imperial Edict must be executed. It is under such sophistry, couched in general terms, without looking to the limitations which must ever exist in the practical exercise of power, that the most cruel and despotic acts ever have been covered. It was such sophistry as this, that cast Daniel into the lion's den, and the three Innocents into the fiery furnace. Under the same sophistry the bloody edicts of Nero and Caligula were executed. The law must be enforced. Yes, the "tea tax must be executed." This was the very argument which impelled Lord North and his administration in hat mad career which forever separated us from the British crown. Under a similar sophistry, "that religion must be protected," how many massacres have been perpetrated? and how many martyrs have been tied to the stake? What! acting on this vague abstraction are you prepared to enforce a law, without considering whether it be just or unjust, constitutional or unconstitutional? Will you collect money when it is acknowledged that it is not wanted? He who earns the money—who digs it from the earth with the sweat of his brow, has a just title to it against the universe. No one has a right to touch it without his consent, except his Government, and it only to the extent of its legitimate wants; to take more is robbery, and you propose by this bill to enforce the robbery by murder. Yes, to this result you must come, by this miserable sophistry, this vague abstraction, of enforcing the law without a regard to the fact whether the law be just or unjust, constitutional or unconstitutional.

In the same spirit we are told, that the Union must be preserved, without regard to the means. And how is it proposed to preserve the Union? By force!! Does any man, in his senses, believe that this beautiful structure—this harmonious aggregate of States, produced by the joint consent of all, can be preserved by force? Its very introduction will be certain destruction of this Federal Union. No; no. You cannot keep the States united in their constitutional and federal bonds by force. Force may, indeed, hold the parts together; but such union would be the bond between master and slave, a union of exaction on one side and of unqualified *obedience* on the other. That *obedience* which we are told by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wilkins,) is the Union! Yes, exaction on the side of the master—for this very bill is intended to collect what can be no longer called taxes—the voluntary contribution of a free people; but tribute, tribute to be collected under the mouth of the cannon! Your custom house is already transferred to a garrison, and that garrison, with its batteries turned, not against the enemy of your country, but on subjects, (I will not say citizens,) on whom you propose to levy contributions. Has reason fled from our borders? Have we ceased to reflect? It is madness to suppose that the Union can be preserved by force. I tell you plainly, that the bill, should it pass, cannot be enforced. It will prove only a blot upon your statute book, a reproach to the year, and a disgrace to the American Senate. I repeat, that it will not be executed; it will rouse the dormant spirit of the people, and open their eyes to the approach of despotism. The country has sunk into avarice and political corruption, from which nothing could arouse it, but some measure, on the part of the Government, of folly and madness, such as that now under consideration.

Disguise it as you may, the controversy is one between power and liberty, and he would tell the gentlemen who are opposed to him, that as strong as might be the love of power on their side, the love of liberty is still stronger on ours. History furnishes many instances of similar struggles, where the love of liberty has prevailed against power, under every disadvantage, and among them few more striking than that of our own revolution; where, as strong as was the parent country, and as feeble as were the colonies, yet, under the impulse of liberty and the blessing of God, they gloriously triumphed in the contest. There were, indeed, many and striking analogies between that and the present controversy; they both originated substantially in the same cause with this difference, that, in the present case, the power of taxation is

(See first page.)

JACKSON HOTEL.

Liberty Point,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by unceasing assiduty, to merit a greater portion of patronage. He akes pleasure in stating, that he has just erected a plendid Hotel on the spot where he formerly lived. His table, as usual, shall be supplied with the luxuries of the market; and his Bar furnished with Liquors and Wines, not inferior to any Public House in the place. His Stables are also new, well supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful and skillful Ostlers. His charges will be moderate.

WADDLE CADE.

November 27, 1832. [8-tf.]

CHEAP AND NEW GOODS.

D. MURCHISON,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the Public, that he has just received from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, &c , which he offers cheap for Cash, at his Store in Mac Rae's new Brick Buildings, corner Store, west of R. Maynard & Co.'s Medicine Store.

Oct. 8. 1-tf

Boots and Shoes.

THE Subscriber has received a part of his Fall Stock, well worthy the attention of Country Merchants, consisting in part of

500 pair men's thick BROGANS and SHOES,
300 do. do. calf and kip do. do.
300 do. boys' thick and L. & B. do. do.
500 do. Ladies' Morocco Walking Shoes.
1000 do. do. do. Pumps, low price.

ALSO, constantly on hand,

Cotton and Wool Cards,
Wrapping, Writing, & Letter Paper.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1832. 70tf.

GROCERIES.

15,000 Lbs. prime green and Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. good New Orleans Sugar,
A few barrels and half barrels of very superior brown Sugar,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
150 sides sole Leather,
28 best quality Grindstones.

The above articles will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for Country produce, on very favorable terms.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

November 13. §6-tf §

FISH!!

75 Barrels No. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL,
No. 1 SALMON, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

December 24. 12tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having large and commodious Warehouses in a convenient part of town, and so situated as to be almost entirely out of all danger by fire, would attend to any business connected with the above line on the usual terms, and hopes, by reason of the advantages he may possess in point of security against that destructive element, and his own exertions to give general satisfaction in all cases where business is entrusted to him, to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY HORN.

N. B. Country Merchants and others consigning Goods and Pa kages to my care from any of the Northern Cities, or any part of the Country, will meet with prompt attention in having them forwarded to any part of the State or the adjoining counties

Fayetteville. Jan. 1, 1833. (15tf.) H. H.

25 Kegs cut NAILS assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken the Store lately erected by Mr. Hooper, on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of Market Square, where he is now receiving and intends keeping constantly on hand, a good supply of the following articles.

Prime green COFFEE,
St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. Orleans SUGAR,
Liverpool and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
German and Blister Steel,
Molasses, Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nails, Powder, Shot and Lead,
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels,
Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine,
Trace Chains, Halters and Weeding Hoes,
Drugs and Medicines.
Loaf and lump Sugar, Copperas,
Window Glass and Putty; Bellows, Anvils, Vises,
Sole and upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY, HATS AND SHOES.

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS, &c. &c.

Without further enumeration, his Stock comprises an assortment particularly adapted to the country trade, all of which he is disposed to sell at fair prices for cash or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market prices.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

N. B.—Any Commission Business will also meet with prompt attention. W. O. J.

October 9. 1-tf.

FISH.

20 Boxes prime Cod FISH.
For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

November 13. [6-tf.]

12,000 Lbs. prime green Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 do. Molasses,

Just received and for sale low for cash or country produce, by

HENRY HORN.

January 15. 15-tf.

FRESH LIME.

200 Casks fresh Thomastown Stone LIME,
Just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fayetteville, Dec. 18, 1832. 11-tf.

HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Powder for Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

REMOVAL.

Dr. James H. Dickson,

HAS removed to the New Brick Building, on the East side of Green-street, directly opposite the Store of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son, where he offers for sale on reasonable terms, for Cash, or approved credit, a General Assortment of

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
Hatters' Materials,
Perfumery, &c.

October 15th, 1832. 2-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their

Entire New and Extensive Stock of Seasonable, Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, & Cotton Cards,
Foolscap and Letter Paper,

BLANK BOOKS, SPELLING BOOKS, &c. &c. Now opening at their Store, corner of Exchange Square and Hillsborough Street; which they offer on liberal terms, at WHOLESALE, exclusively.

Their Stock having been selected with care, from the late Sales in New York, they flatter themselves, they can offer inducements, making it worthy the attention of dealers generally. Among their Stock, will be found a

General Assortment of

Superfine Blue and Black Broad Cloths,
Kerseys and Sattinetts,
Brown and bleached Sheetings & Shirtings,
Sup. fancy and common Prints,
Red, white, and green Flannels,
Point, duffle, and rose Blankets,
Tickings and Checks,
Domestic Plaids and Stripes,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Cambric Muslins,
5-4 and 6-4 Jackonett Muslins,
Swiss Collars and Capes,
Bobbinett and cotton Laces,
Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets,
Balls Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

Together with a very great variety of Articles, too numerous to particularize in an advertisement.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving direct from N. York, their Fall supply of GROCERIES, which comprises a very general assortment of every article in their line.—Their stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz.

38 hhds. P. Rico } SUGARS,
20 bbls. loaf and lump }
30 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
10 ½ chests Imperial } TEAS,
14 ¼ do. Gunpowder and Hyson }
165 bags prime green } COFFEE,
20 bbls. do do. }
120 ps. heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
42 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
55 boxes Tin Plate,
85 boxes Window Glass,
250 kegs cut Nails,
60 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 bundles hoop and band Iron,
16 ditto German and cast Steel,
150 bags Shot, assorted Nos.
2000 lbs. bar Lead,
75 kegs Dupont's Powder,
3 ceroons Spanish Flotant Indigo,
5 hhds. green Copperas,
60 kegs White Lead,
20 bbls. Tanner's and Lamp Oil,
20 doz. grass and bramble Scythe Blades,
10 do. patent rivetted and Cutting Knives,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

With a general assortment of Patent Medicines, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12, 1832. 6tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by

CASWELL S. BRAY.

July 10. 88-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS just received on consignment, and offers for sale, Person street,

100 Casks fresh Thomastown LIME,
6 Hhds. good MOLASSES.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

December 10, 1832.

New and Cheap
Fancy Goods.
H. CAMPBELL, JR.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his friends, and the Public, that he will still remain at the old Stand, on the North side of Hay-street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a large supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

comprising all that is New and Fashionable, carefully selected by himself, in New York and Philadelphia; and is now determined to sell very low, for Cash, Wholesale and Retail.

It is particularly requested, that all those, who have been so often called on for payment of their accounts, and have hitherto neglected to do so, will now make immediate payment, as it is necessary that all old accounts should be settled without any delay.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.

***N. B.*—Daily Expected,** A Large Assortment of all kinds of SILK THREAD LACES, New Style of Goods for Ladies' Dresses; IMPERIAL TEA, in Canisters, LOAF and LUMP SUGAR, &c. &c., with great variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate. H. C., Jr.

Fayetteville, 18th Sept., 1832. 98-tf

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

HENRY HORN

OFFERS for sale, at the store recently occupied by Mr. W. Whitehead, East of the Planter's Hotel,

50 Bags prime green Coffee
10 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar
10 do. prime retailing Molasses
3 do. Sirup for family use
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt
500 sacks do do
Alum, Cadiz and Blown do
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted
12 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted
Sheet and Hoop Iron
German, blistered and cast Steel,
75 sets Wagon Boxes
600 pieces Castings, assorted
1600 lbs. Cotton Yarn
1000 lbs. Bar Lead
40 bags buck and drop Shot
15 kegs Orange and Dupont's FFF Powder

Pepper, Spice, Race and Ground Ginger, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Pearl Ash, Window Glass, Candles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Wool and Fur Hats, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine, Blue Wire, Trace Chains, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Stone Jugs, Bar Soap, and Starch,

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery.

Together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention; all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. The highest prices will be paid for country produce.

Nov. 6. 5-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

P. DALLEY,

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, his Fall and Winter supply of Goods, which consists of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,
HATS, SHOES, IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c. &c. &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Country Merchants and others, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A good assortment of ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS, kept constantly on hand.

15th Oct., 1832. 2-tf

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having commenced the above business, solicits a share of patronage. All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business appertaining to a general Commission Agency.

DANIEL DICKSON.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 21*st* 1832. 99-tf.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.
R. MAYNARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, & HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Oct. 1. 800-tf

The Subscriber,

OFFERS for sale at the Store recently occupied by Mr. O. P. Stark—

8 Hhds and 12 bbls good Sugar,
15 bags Coffee,
10 hhds Molasses,
7 tons assorted Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
40 pieces good Hemp Bagging, 42 inches wide,
25 coils of Bale Rope,
100 lbs. Twine,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Bar and Sheet Lead,
Dupont's Gun Powder,
German and Blistered Steel,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Alum,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Saltpetre and Pearlash,
Gum Shellac and Logwood,
Superfine Flour, and Bacon,
Salt of different qualities, some as low price as 25 cents per bushel. W. WHITEHEAD.

Oct. 15. 2-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm o

SMITH, McDONALD & CO.

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.
ARCH'D JOHNSON.

June 5, 1832. 83-tf.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of this County, a dark mulatto Negro Man, who says his name is Wm. Freeman, and that he is a free man. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 23 or 25 years of age. He has since acknowledged that his name is DEMPS, and that he belongs to Sam. Shaw of Wake County. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer*

Fayetteville, Nov. 13. 6tf.

CHEAP NEW GOODS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL

RESPECTFULLY intimates to his friends and the public, that he is now opening in the new brick Tenement erected by John Kelly, Esq., North West Corner of Market Square, a very handsome and extensive assortment of

New Goods,

carefully selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the *latest importations.* His stock which is unusually complete, embraces a great variety of new and fashionable DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, fine CUTLERY, CHINA, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, which he confidently asserts will equal in point of quality, any Goods ever offered in this market, and all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms.—Country Merchants and retail purchasers generally, will find it their interest to call and examine his stock which comprises in part the following, viz.

Super blue, black and mixt Saxony Cloths,
Extra super London blue and black ditto,
Ditto do. light and dark green, brown & olive green,
Dark, Oxford and steel mixt do., very cheap,
Ditto super London black Cassimere,
A large assortment of fine and common Sattinetts,
Some extra super do., very cheap,
White Jeans, Imperial Cord and Rouen Cassimeres,
Pittsburg & bang-up Cords, Beaverteen & Moleskins,
Silk Velvet, Marseilles, Valentia and Swansdown Vesting,
Green, red and white Flannels, fine and common,
White Gauze do., really fine and Salisbury do.
Green Baize and Floor Cloths, oil do., various patterns,
Irish Linen in whole and demi pieces, very superior and unusually cheap,
Ditto do. Sheetings, birds-eye and Russia Diaper,
Heavy Marseilles Counterpanes, col'd do.
Low priced and super quality Bed Ticking,
Apron Checks, fine and common, Furniture do. and curtain Calicoes,
Gig top Nankeen, a very superior article for that purpose,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets, goat's hair do.
Fine and common Circassians and Bombazetts,
Super Bombazines and London imitation painted Muslins,
Ditto Oriental fancy Plaid and Drapery Muslins.
Plain and figured Swiss, Jaconet, Book and Mull do.
Fine and common Cambrics, Bishop Lawn,
Silesia do., Brown Holland and Fustians,
Pink, green, yellow, blue and dark col'd Cambrics,
Linen Cambric, very fine; do. Hdkfs. plain & bord'd,
Bobbinett and thread Laces, Edgings, Insertions, Quillings, &c. &c.
Very rich bl'k and white fig'd Lace Veils, large size,
Super blond Gauze do. white and green,
Beautiful Adelaide lace Collars and open Capes,
Rich gauze Hdkfs., Marabon, scollop and crape do.
Do. do. Scarfs, Prague and Damask Hdkfs.
Rich scarlet, black and white merino Shawls, extra large sizes and very cheap,
Thibet wool and worsted Shawls, printed borders,
Gentlemen's silk and patent gum elastic Suspenders,
Do. silk Hdkfs.
Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' silk, cotton, and worsted Hosiery, assorted, do. do. Gloves and white Berlin do.
A very extensive selection of Silks, unusually low, including all the most fashionable colours,
Favaroni's best Italian Lustring, Matteoni's do., superior lustre,
Gros-de-Naps, Swiss and de-Berlin, of all colors and shades, cheaper than any before offered in this market,
Pink, green, yellow, white, blue, and straw colored Florences and Satins,
White and black Satin, green Silk, suitable for Calashes; do. black Serge,
White and yellow marking Canvass, patent Thread all colors,
Best Italian sewing Silk; Saddler's do. and Twist do
Cap and bonnet Ribbons, a great variety; Taffetas and Gauze do.
Rich Belt Ribbons; bonnet Wire and Trimmings,
3 cases fine Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, some entirely new style, very cheap,
Imitation Flowers, a great variety,
Worsted & silk Braids, silk Cords, Gimps, Ribbon-Wire, Capes, Lacets, and P. Robes,
Some beautiful (real French) 6-4 merino Cloths of the most desirable colors, for ladies' Dresses and Habits, colors warranted genuine,
Light, dark, green, brown, olive, light blue, claret, dark and fawn colored merino Circassians for dresses, very fine,
A very extensive assortment of Calicoes, selected from the *latest* importations, choice style and very cheap,
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, *unusually low,*
Heavy Cottenades for Negro clothing,
Ladies' and Misses' prunella, morocco, seal and leather Shoes.
Gentlemen's fine Boots, Bootees, Shoes and Pumps,
Fine and common Brogans and Shoes,
Gentlemen's fashionable satin, beaver & fine fur Hats,
Ditto drab do., very cheap,
Boys' fancy Caps and fine fur Hats,
Gentlemen's heavy silk and cotton Umbrellas, finished in the best style and uncommonly cheap,
Ladies' light do. and Parasols, assorted,
Gentlemen's fashionable Stocks, a great variety and very cheap,
Perfumery, Essences, Oils, Otto of Roses, Pungents, Pomatum, Powder Puffs, vestimental Soap, Indelible Ink, &c. &c.
A general supply of Drugs and Medicines, most commonly called for,
Table Knives and Forks, a great variety,
Desert ditto, of various qualities,
Do. do. ivory handles, with best sabre blades, and balance handles in sets complete,
Do. do. lower qualities, and sets of Carvers & Steel,
Pen Knives and pocket do., a great variety, with 2, 3 and 4 blades, some very superior with pearl and shell handles,
Razors of various qualities, some superior in cases,
Ladies' best refined steel Scissors and gentlemen's pocket do.
Edge Tools, cast steel Axes, Adzes, large sizes, saw Setts, Nut Crackers, patent Augers, spike Gimlets and cast steel Awls,
Locks, iron rim, closet, bastard and fine plate cupboard, till and chest, brass do. and Padlocks,
Cast steel Plane Irons, coach Wrenches & Bed Keys,
Knobs, plated, brass and glass, a great variety,
Cloak and curtain Pins, Escutcheons and do. Pins,
Hinges, Pullies, powder Flasks, shot Belts, sportsmen's Bags, gun Locks and Worms, percussion Caps, screw Drivers and wood Screws, brass Nails and brass stair Rods and Eyes,
Hand and mill Saws, c. & s. Files, Hammers,
Bells, polished house, sleigh, hand and cow Bells,
Snuffers, Trays and steel do., japaned Trays, Waiters and bread Baskets,
Tea Kettles, Britannia coffee and tea Pots,
Plated and Britannia tea and table Spoons,
Steelyards, Squares, iron steel blades and Compasses,
Tin and brass Cocks keyed, some extra large sizes, for Hydrants, &c.
Full plated stirup Irons and bridle Bits,
Saddles and Bridles, extra stirup & bridle Leathers,
An assortment of gig, riding and sportsmen's fancy Whips,
Crockery Ware, some elegant sets of China, 72 pieces complete, smaller do., a great variety and unusually cheap.
A very extensive assortment of plain and rich cut Glass Ware, comprizing a variety of articles rarely to be found in this market.

☞All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Fayetteville, N. C., August 28, 1832. 94tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has now on hand, and is receiving a general assortment of

GOODS,

In the Store of the late Thomas Fuller, and all those wishing to supply themselves with the following articles to call and examine his stock, as he intends to sell at the lowest market price for produce:—

15 Hhds. SUGAR, Porto Rico and New Orleans,
5000 lbs. green St. Jago Coffee,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
German, Blistered and Cast Steel,
192 pieces heavy Dundee and Tow Bagging,
100 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides best sole Leather,
500 lbs. Harness Leather,
300 lbs. Skirting and Bridle Leather,
50 Hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
600 bushels Alum Salt,
600 bushels Cadiz do.,
126 sacks Liverpool do.,
50 kegs Nails and Brads,
10 bags Spice,
5 do. Pepper,

An assortment of Dry Goods, Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware, Cutlery, Blacksmith's Tools, and Wool Cards, ready made Clothes and Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Loaf Sugar, &c.

JONES FU

October 29. 5-tf

BONNETS and HA

1 Case Tuscan BONNETS,
1 do Belgian ditto.
2 do Misses, assorted.

—*Also*—

30 doz. Palm leaf HATS,

Received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for

AMOS KIM

January 8, 1833. 14-tf.

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by

JNO. HUSKE

May 8.

Travelling Trunks and

JUST received an assortment of Leather ELLING TRUNKS and BAGS.

For sale by

A. KIM

November 13. §6-t

THOMASTOWN LI

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE

August 6th, 1832.

Notice to Travellers

FARE REDUCED.

THE Charleston Mail Coach, via Lumberton Court House, and Georgetown, leaves Planter's Hotel every day at 2 o'clock P. M.

This Line has been greatly improved by addition of new Coaches and several Teams of Horses. The time so arranged that Godfrey's Ferry and Dee Swamp are crossed by day light: the Beds and accommodation are good.

Fare through $18. Apply for Seats, or for information, at the Planter's Hotel.

A. DOUGLASS, *Agent for the Proprietors.*

N. B. All Baggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners.

December 10. 1

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in Hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for sale by

JOHN

April 17. 7

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of description, which is offered to the public at reduced prices; having been bought mostly at New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to examine them. Among the Goods are superfine black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixed Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeen Buckskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Cl... Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, new 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, conet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawn Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, rish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, seilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnet, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, ture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, Ladies' Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

JNO.

April 24, 1832.

Sugar and Coffee

JUST received, by the late arrivals, the

GOODS

Which we offer on very accommodating terms.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans bright and a good grain,
3 do. and 10 bbls. Copperas,
2 do. Jamaica 4th proof Rum,
30 bags high scented Rio Coffee,
20 do. Porto Rico do.,
35 do. St. Domingo do.,
10 bbls. Jamaica do.,
10 Bags Pepper and Spice,
5 quarter Cassia Sweet Malaga Wine,
5 do. Marseilles Madeira do.,
3 do. Teneriffe do.,
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Apple Brandy, very prime,
Cotton Bagging, Saltpetre, Alum and

WILLKINGS

Fayetteville, October 22, 1832.

Factorage and Commi...
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present,* ... Office at his Dwelling House, on the ... Dick and Russell streets, and provided him... Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared ... on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold ... warded, as may be directed. Goods and ... dize received and forwarded, together with ... businesspertaining to a general commission ...

He will also attend to the offering for ... newal and payment of notes at the differ... in this place, *to which branch of his business he ... particular attention,* and flatters himself, that ... general knowledge of the business of the ... will be able to give satisfaction to his em...

JOSEPH